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VOL. XXII NO. 72 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

SIKHS PREPARING TO RESIST COMMUNAL AWARD

Nepal Durbar Sensation

C.-in-C. Gets The Sack

POINTED REVOLVERS GREET INVITEES TO PALACE

"No 'C' Class Member For The Throne": Maharaja Proclaims It And The Army Approves It

CALCUTTA, March 25.

It was a dramatic scene when on Sunday March 18 in the presence of His Majesty the King of Nepal, five senior members of that branch (Class C) of the ruling family which cannot claim "pure descent" were formally deprived of their appointments and all rights of succession as members of the ruling military oligarchy, of which Maharaja Sir Jodha Shumshere is the head.

Among these five senior members was Rudra, the Commander-in-Chief, and the next senior members of the family who in the ordinary course of events would have succeeded the present Maharaja.

Rudra, his brothers Tij and Pratap (sons of Bir Shumshere, originator of the present constitution in 1867 and the brother of the present Maharaja), Hirani and Ram (sons of the present Maharajas predecessor Bhim Shumshere) were summoned to the King's Falace for a durbar. They went without suspecting any change in their fortunes. A battalion of the troops, the loyalty of which the Maharaja was able to rely on, was encamped in the vicinity of the Palace, but soon afterwards was drawn up in parade in front of the gates. As the five entered, they were received, to their great surprise, with pointed revolvers. After being thus conducted to their places, the Maharaja pronounced his bold decision, whereby all members of Class C were put outside the line of succession and excluded from the eighteen military commands which compose the present oligarchy.

CLASSES OF ROYAL FAMILY

Altogether there are over 150 members of this class. The three classes of the family are composed thus:—

(A) Those descended from Bir Shumshere or one of his sixteen brothers, of whom the present Maharaja is the only survivor, the wives belonging to the same caste.

(B) Composed of those descendents by wives of a high, but lower caste than the ruling dynasty. Class B has always been excluded from succession and the hierarchy of persons composing the military oligarchy.

(C) This class is descended from women of low caste and has always been tolerated owing to the fact that the children were brought up with their fathers who were unwilling to take invidious distinctions. But as the next person in the line of succession belonged to this class, trouble was foreshadowed owing to the probability that Nepalese people who have great regard and respect for purity of descent might not be prepared to accept as the Ruling Chief a member of this Class, with the result that permanency of the dynasty might be jeopardised.

CROWN PRINCE'S PROPOSED MARRIAGE.

Rudra on the other hand, hoped that he would succeed. A marriage was arranged many years ago between the daughter of Bhim Shumshere and the Crown Prince of Nepal. This daughter belonged to the C class, and now that the Crown Prince is fourteen years of age and the date of the marriage is approaching, Rudra hoped the match would result in placing the C class in a very much stronger position.

The present Maharaja, however, was determined that nothing should occur which would jeopardise the fortunes of his dynasty or lead to disruption among his subjects and was determined to take the matter firmly in hand, before it reached a crisis. His momentous decision has cleared all doubts regarding the future and stifled the possibility of court intrigues. Members of the C class will be given liberal allowances, provided they remain in the country and take no residence in certain specified districts, reconciling themselves to their new lot.

"A" CLSS MAN FOR JOB.

It is understood that Rudra has been given command of the western division with headquarters at Falpa. Sir Dadma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Raja, the eldest son of the late Maharaja Bhim and a senior member of Class A has been appointed commander-in-chief, and in the ordinary course of events, will succeed the present Maharaja.

Other new appointments to fill the posts, among the eighteen chief military commands, vacated by the members of the Class C who have been disqualified, are as follows:—

Senior Commanding General: Sir Mohan Shumshere, eldest son of the late Maharaja Chandra, the third of his line.

Sir Baber Shum Shere and Sir Kaesir Shumshere (second and third sons respectively of the late Maharaja Chandra) and Bahadur Shumshere, the eldest son of the present Maharaja have been appointed Commanding Generals.

It is understood that the Crown Prince will in due course marry another member of the late Maharaja Bhim's family, but she will be a member of Class A.—A.P.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mammoth meeting at Mangle's Tank in Patna, on Tuesday last He is seen here making his speech, on his right being Maulana Abul Kalam and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
(Another Picture On Page 5.)

Congress Leaders To Meet In Delhi

TO DEVISE PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Decision To Be Placed Before Gandhiji

In a statement issued by him before leaving Bombay on the 12th instant, Dr. M. A. Ansari had said that there were Congressmen all over the country who were not taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and who, in view of the present stagnation, were wondering whether some organised constructive activity should not be started now. It was with a view to devising a plan of constructive work for Congressmen that an informal conference of leading Congressmen was summoned to meet in Delhi during Easter. As a result of consultation with Congressmen in Bombay Dr. Ansari had cancelled the Conference.

With Gandhiji's Consent

It appears, however, that Congressmen in some other provinces desired that the original plan of the Delhi meeting should be adhered to. The Conference, therefore, is going to be held in Delhi during Easter and invitations to it have been sent to about forty leading Congressmen throughout the country. The Conference is being held with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi and it is proposed that, after the deliberations of the Conference, a delegation of two or three of its members will meet Gandhiji and acquaint him with its decisions.

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Aney, and Dr. Mahomed Alam and from Bombay Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Bhulabhai J. Desai, S. A. Brelvi and K. M. Munshi, are, among those, who have been invited to the Conference.

HUGH RUTTLEDGE HONOURED

R. G. S. Founder's Medal Awarded

LONDON, March 25.

The King approved of the award of the Royal Geographical Society Founder's Medal to Hugh Ruttledge for his journeys to Kumaon, Garhwal, Himalaya and taking the leadership of the Everest expedition of 1933. The Back grant has been awarded to Mr. D. N. Wadia for studies in the Himalayan axis and other problems of Indian geomorphology.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE CONTROL BILL

Japan's Counter-Blast To Foreign Tariffs Against Her Goods

TOKYO, March 25.

The Trade Control Bill passed by the Diet is intended as a counter-measure to foreign tariffs against Japanese goods.

The Bill sanctions extra duties not exceeding the cost of the goods, also restriction or prohibition of imports and exports. It also contains a clause dealing with the infringement of trade marks.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

SITUATION IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, March 25.

To-day is the 12th day of the complete hartal observed by the Hindus and Sikhs. The total arrests so far are 99. Two processions were taken out to-day, as a result whereof nine persons were arrested.—United Press.

"PRAYER DAY" FOR OBEIDULLAH

PESHAWAR, March 25.

An appeal has been issued by the prominent leaders of the Frontier Province asking the India public to observe March 30 as the prayer day for Khan Obeidullah who is on hungerstrike in the Multan Central Jail and offer prayers for his long life.—United Press.

NOTICE.

To-day being Bakri-Id the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press & office will remain closed. There will, therfore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday. There will also be no issue of the "Bombay Sentinel" this evening.

INCREASE OF 3 AS PER LB.

Duty On Cotton Hosiery Knitted Fabrics

SECLECT COMMITTEE'S ALTERATIONS

NEW DELHI, March 25.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Textile Protection Bill has made material alterations in respect of cotton hosiery. The Committee has finished all items except silk yarn and silk fabrics, and reassembles on Wednesday next owing to the fact that on Tuesday, the House sits at ten in the morning and will hold a night session to pass the Finance Bill.

The Committee is reported to have raised from nine annas to twelve annas per pound the specific duty in the case both of cotton hosiery and cotton knitted fabrics.

As regards cotton knitted fabrics the proposal in the Bill was for six annas per pound on fabric weighing less then four and a half ounces, per square yard, and 25 per cent. on fabric of not less than four and a half ounces, per square yard.

Now in both the cases the duty will be 12 annas per pound. The revised proposal gives almost the same protection as passed under the Miscellaneous Goods Safeguarding Act.

The Committee is also reported to have included stitched umbrella covers under textile manufactures on which the duty will be the same as on fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.—A. P.

Sardar Kharak Singh's Threat

ENLISTMENT OF 1 LAKH OF VOLUNTEERS

Plea For Joint Electorates

LAHORE, March 25.

"Indians do not wish to usurp the rights of others, nor do they like to control the destinies of other countries, but certainly they want to manage their own affairs," said Sardar Kharak Singh in the course of his presidential address, at the first session of the Sikh National Conference, held to-day, at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore.

The house was packed with delegates and visitors, who occupied every inch of the available space.

Proceeding, the President said that he was not an enemy of the British, but he wanted to give them a sound advice that so long as they governed India they should do justice to make their name in history.

"India's claim was fair and just; they wanted justice. So long as the British ruled India, they wanted that there should be joint electorates and that no concession or distinction should be shown to any community."

MUSLIMS WARNED.

Continuing, Sardar Kharak Singh sounded a note of warning to the Muslims telling them that they were not right in entering into alliance with the British at the sacrifice of their country's cause.

He observed that the Anglo-Muslim alliance was unwholesome, and was meant to strengthen the chains of India's slavery.

Sirdar Kharak Singh further observed that the Legislatures of the country would become a communal wrestling ground, if communal representation was accepted. He appealed to the Muslims passionately to accept joint electorates and work like brothers and true sons of Mother India.

MERIT: THE ONLY TEST.

Alluding to the reservation of seats, he said that they did not like that any weightage or reservation of seats be given to any community. They would not mind, if the Sikhs did not secure even a single seat in the Legislature by joint electorates and also they would not care for jobs as far as public services were concerned.

Preference should be given to the merits alone.

The Sikhs were opposed both to the Communal Award and communalism, but if this Communal Award was to be thrust upon them, they wanted justice to be done.

He had never known that in the world's history there was a single instance where reservation of seats had been made for a majority community.

"UNREASONABLE."

The demand of the Muslims for reservation of seats in the Punjab Legislative Council was unreasonable. If weightage was to be allowed to minorities, then all Provinces in India should be treated alike.

Concludin, the President said that the Communal Award was detrimental to the interests of the Sikhs in particular and India in general.

FIGHT AGAINST AWARD.

The Panth had, therefore gathered to decide on launching a regular and vigorous fight against the Communal Award.

Sardar Amarsingh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, vehemently criticised the Communal Award and said that Sikhs had taken a pledge not to surrender to the Communal Raj, illustrating the gross injustice done to the Sikh minorities.

The speaker said that 15 per cent of the Muslims in the U. P. were given 30 per cent representation in the Legislature.

In Bihar they are 11 per cent but will occupy 26 per cent seats.

In Madras 7 per cent Muslims will enjoy 14 per cent seats.

In C. P. though there is only 4 per cent their representation will be 12 per cent.

WOULD-BE HELOTS OF PUNJAB

If their present policy is allowed to continue the Sikhs who were the rulers of the Punjab before the Britishers came to India, would be reduced to a position of grass cutters and drivers of bullock carts.

The Conference meets again tomorrow to discuss resolutions.—United Press.

"GREATEST INJUSTICE"

Sikhs To Enlist 100,000 Volunteers To Get Grievances Redressed

LAHORE, March 25.

When the Sikh National Conference re-assembled to-day under the presidency of Sirdar Kharak Singh, resolutions were adopted, declaring the Communal Award as the most dangerous piece of document for the Sikhs in particular and as one which has been designed to create disunity among the sister-communities of India.

The Conference made absolutely clear that the Sikhs would not accept any constitution based on the Communal Award. The Conference appealed to the Sikhs to prepare for making all possible sacrifices to get the Award cancelled and to secure protection of the rights of the Sikhs including their demand for 30 per cent. representation in the Punjab Council.

ENLIST 1,00,000 VOLUNTEERS.

The Conference further urged the Central Akali Dal to enlist one lakh volunteers to achieve this goal.

Sardar Giani Sher Singh, the Sikh leader ,tracing the communal problem in the Punjab said that under the Montford constitution, the Muslims contented themselves with 46 per cent. representation in the Punjab Council. In 1922 a meeting of the important leaders of the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs was held at the instance of Lala Lajpat Rai, when the Muslims demanded 50 per cent. seats. The Punjab Provincial Simon Committee recommended 33 seats against 32 seats for the remaining communities.

This Committee was presided over by Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the present Acting-Governor of the Punjab, and included men like Choudhury Choturram, leader of the Zamindar Party in the Legislative Council. But the Communal Award gave the Muslims a majority of 7 votes against the combined strength of the Hindus Sikhs, Christians and others in the Punjab Council.

"GREATEST INJUSTICE."

The speaker observed that the Prime Minister gave more in the Communal Award than the Muslim leaders demanded.

Proceeding, Sardar Sher Singh said that the greatest injustice was done to the Sikhs who, with the population strength of 30(60,000 in the Punjab, got 33 seats, while the Europeans in Bengal with more or less than 20,000 in population got 25 seats in that Council, which meant 95,000 Sikhs in the Punjab got one seat as

(Continued on Page 3).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a lady teacher to teach English in a Girls School upto std. III in moffusil, knowing classical Indian Music both vocal and instrumental. See personally Mr. R. M. Nanavati, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. (8158)

Wanted—Architectural Draftsman, Surveyor, Typist and Tracer. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2158, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart young graduates well up in Accounts and Office routine. Those experienced in Automobile trade preferred. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary required to Box No. 8163, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132).

Wanted:—District Engineer for the Darbhanga District Board in place of permanent incumbent proceeding on two years' leave, on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to rule in force. The pay of the post is subject to 5 per cent temporary cut. Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14th August, 1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works, place of residence and whether free or not. The selected candidate will have to join at once. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1934. V. Singh, Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, Laheriasarai, the 15th March, 1934. (2122).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let at Mahim Beach, excellent up-to-date flats, newly painted and decorated consisting of 2—5 Bed rooms, drawing, dining rooms, verandah, kitchen, servant's rooms, garage, up-to-date sanitation and English Baths installed. Rent ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 115 and second floor Rs. 125. For particulars apply to W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managers for the Trustees for the Debentureholders of Kastoorchand Mills, 12-14, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. (8097).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted a child nurse for moffusil, one knowing general nursing will be preferable. See personally Mr. R. M. Nanavati, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. (8157)

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Gokhale Education Society's, Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School, Bordi.—The Summer Term begins with April 9th. No vacation in May. Residential arrangement for Hindus and Mahomedans. Many free-studentships to poor Parsi Day-Scholars. Excellent sea-side climate; careful supervision over boarders; good provision for games and physical training; sound individual training under experienced teachers; manual training compulsory. For prospectus write to S. R. Bhise, Principal, Bordi, (Stn. Gholvad, B. B.).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 2148

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
Length B.P.	— 108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	— 22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	— 10' — 0"
Max. draught	— 6' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934. 8103

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale second-hand Livesey's Looms 56 of 54", 62 of 50" and 14 of 46". Can be seen in working order at Svadeshi Mills, Kurla. (8156)

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Internal Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns Grey Hair into Black for Life. Besides it increases Eye-Sight, Brain Power, removes weakness. In fact it makes man a man. Price 40 doses Rs. 10. Indian Medical Works, DARBHANGA, No. 5. (2173)

No more Grey Hair! Keshkala made from the receipt of a Doctor restores faded Hair in a short time though not a dye. Perry; Popular; Akberaly; Kemp, Bombay. (2154)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Estate To Be Sold—A precious Plot about 700 sq. yards at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Apply Box No. 8150, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

LOSS OF POLICY.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the Policy No. 46179 of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., of the life of Shah Hansraj Hirji, Grain Merchant C|o Damji Hansraj, residing near Railway Station, Matunga has been LOST. If objections are not lodged from interested persons within a month from this date, the matter for issuing duplicate will be proceeded with.

R. G. DASS & CO.,
Managers.
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
7, Council House St., Calcutta. 8159

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 12TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 23rd March, 1934, a Final Dividend of Rs. 2 per share equal to 4 per cent. free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was declared on all issued shares of the Company payable to shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 23rd day of March, 1934, and that such dividend will be paid by warrant posted to such shareholders on the 29th day of March, 1934.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1934. 8161

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

25 Share Certificates Nos. 327979-8003 of the above Company, standing in the name of Khimji Nersey have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay within one month, otherwise Duplicate share certificates will be issued to the party.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
8160

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind Karachi.

SUIT No. 237 of 1927.

Firm of E. ABDUL RAHIM AND SONS consisting of partners more than one, carrying on business at Karachi by their Managing partner Seth Abdul Gafur, Abdulla Rahim, Bori, Adult Merchant, residing at Karachi ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) HALIMABOOBAI widow of ABDULLABHOY, (2.) TAHERBHOY, (3.) YAHYABHOY, (4.) HUSSEINBHAI, (5.) FAKRUDDIN, (6.) SAFIABAI, (7.) SARABAI, (8.) SIRINBAI all daughters of Abdullabhoy No. 1, adult, Nos. 2 to 8 minors by their guardian 'ad litem' the Defendant No. 1 Halimaboobai adult, housewoman, residing at Khetwadi No. 12, Cross Lane, opposite Parsi Girls School at Bombay, all the defendants being the heirs and legal representatives of Abdullabhoy Ahmedally deceased. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of May 1932, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 5,000 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from 10th April, 1924, to payment and costs as taxed less Rs. 970-3-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of August, 1933, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that singular piece or parcel of land or ground formerly situated lying and being in the District of Mazagaon now in the Sub District of Fort of Bombay, fronting Grant Road No. 2 on the West side thereof now situate Khetwadi 10th, 11th and 12th Lane, containing or admeasuring 605-33 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Abdul Hussein Heptoola, on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North by a property comprised in Lots Nos. 2 and 3 or towards the South by a property now of late Dorabji Sorabji together with the appurtenances dwelling houses bungalows chawls stables outhouses messuages tenements hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessments and forming part formerly of No. 17 and latterly Nos. 30, 35 and 36 and now of Nos. 41, 42 and 43 in the said premises bearing Ward No. D. Nos. 2043, 2044 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1029 Girgaum Division.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 16th day of April, 1934 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated 26th August, 1933, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 14th day of March. 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
8143.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1929.

PAHARCHAND KASHIRAM .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay & Ors. ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 29th September, 1932, and Judge's Order, dated 19th December, 1933, the following immovable properties will be sold in 2 lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday, 29th March, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

Property comprised of 2 pieces at Corner of Grain Market Ganesh Ganj Moholla, Lucknow, each admeasuring 125 ft. by 45 ft. and bearing Municipal Plot Nos. A. B. T. 35 and 36.

Property consisting of House of two storeys at Ganesh Ganj Moholla, Lucknow, admeasuring 84 ft. by 24 ft. and bearing Municipal No. 341.

LOT NO. 2.

Property consisting of House of 4 storeys known as "Satwalinkar" at Hospital Road, Lucknow.

Property consisting of House of 5 storeys at Uchabhaya Harisingh Lahore, admeasuring 120 ft. by 40 ft. and bearing Municipal No. 291.

1|4th share in property consisting of land, admeasuring 4 Kanal and 6 martiem with house of 2 storeys bearing Municipal No. 239 at Ganpat Road, Lahore.

1|4th share in property consisting of house of 2 storeys admeasuring 200 feet by 100 feet and bearing Municipal No. 127 at Ganpat Road, Lahore.

1|4th share in property consisting of house of 5 storeys known as "Laxmiprakash" at Hospital Road, Lahore.

1|6th share in property consisting of House of 4 storeys admeasuring 95 feet by 30 feet at Anarkali Street, Lahore.

1|6 share in the property consisting of House of 4 storeys admeasuring 85 feet by 25 feet and bearing Municipal No. 291 at Anarkali ,Lahore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1933.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
A true copy,
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 6th Defendant.
8137

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), 26th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelle's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, H. M. V. gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano, Tilting Chesterfield and Drawing-room Suits, Wardrobes, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Chandeliors, A. C. Fans, Glassware, etc.

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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FROM TO-DAY!
26th March, MONDAY, Specially:
"For Bakri-Id" Festival
A Grand and Gorgeous Feast for Eyes and Ears
SAROJ'S SPARKLING TALKIE
"TALISM-E-TALWAR"
or SAIFE-SULEMANI
Featuring:
ASHRAF KHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR ABDUL REMAN KABULI, GULAB, ZEBUNNISA, etc.
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
TIME:—To-day, "Id." Tuesday, "Vasi Id."
Show begins from 12 o'clock and then 2-45, 5-15, 8, & 10-45.

3rd and the Last Week
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
(Poona).
Mythological Marathi Musical Super
"BHAKTA PRALHAD"
Starring
MASTER MOHAN
(Our Child prodigy)
and
MISS RATNA PRABHA
Supported by
MISS SHAKUNTALA
SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN
DON'T MISS
The
SWEET MELODIOUS SONGS
That have amused Hundreds,
At
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR
DAILY at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: at 2-15 p.m. on Sat., Sun., Mon. and Fri.

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AGE-OLD SOCIAL STONEWALLS
Shattered by the Temple Priest
Chandidas
(A New Theatres Ltd.'s Hindi Musical Jewel Production)
Featuring
UMADEVI, PAHARI, SANYAL, NAWAB SAIGAL AND OTHERS.
Hindi Version by AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI
Direction: NITIN BOSE
Don't Fail To See It TO-DAY
With your family
At
MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS: 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
BEST TREAT FOR "ID" HOLIDAY

Idd Mubarak
Special Song of Well-known Songer
GULZARBEGUM
COME & SEE TO-NIGHT
Story full of Stunts Thrills Romance, Songs, etc.
Monday & Tuesday 2-45
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45

Great Sensation 1934,
First Stunt Production
Thief of Bagdad
Featuring:—
Miss MOTI, SIRAZ, & others
Paramount Production 100 % Hindi Talkie
KRISHNA CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

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TRAINING CLASSES FOR L-S-G. SERVICES

The following communique has been issued by the Local Self-Government institute Bombay:

Training Classes for officers of Local Self-Government services conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute will commence from Monday the 16th April 1934 at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Those desirous of joining the classes should apply for prospectus and application forms to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute at 9, Bajaj House Lane, Fort, Bombay, before the 1st of April 1934 and thereafter at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE FILM THE CRITICS SAY YOU CAN SEE ONLY ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EDGAR WALLACE'S

The ape as big as a battleship is loose!

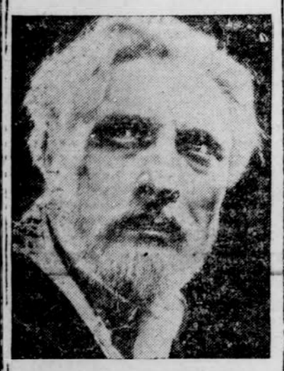
KING KONG

With FAY WRAY, ROBT. ARMSTRONG, BRUCE CABOT. David O. Selznick, executive producer.

A COOPER-SCHOEDSACK PRODUCTION

An RKO-RADIO Picture

SPECIAL FOR EASTER



YOU'LL MEET THIS MAN IN WHOSE HANDS WOMEN OF FLESH BECAME WAX AND WOMEN OF WAX FLESH!

In Warner Bros.

GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOUR PICTURE

"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"

THE PICTURE THAT HAS THE WORLD AGHAST!

FUTURE OF GIRL GUIDES

City Mayor Pays Tribute To Their Record Of Activities

"The girl guides are the future mothers of India, and their working at the department with zeal and enthusiasm makes me believe that the money spent on girl guides is not wasted," said Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, in a speech delivered at the Gilder Tank on the occasion of the "Municipal Girl Guide Rally" over which he presided, on Sunday evening.

GOOD PROGESS.

"I remember when the girl guides were camped at Juhu four years back, and I thought that the girl guides and scout movement did not require any money at all, but when I saw the work done by the movement, I have changed my mind. "My best hope is thatr they (girl guides) become first good wives, faithful to their husbands, before they become good mothers," the President declared, and felt sanguine that religious education as well as good discipline would be imparted to them at the schools.

He expressed pleasure at the inclusion of girls from the Urdu schools, but deplored the fact that there were dissensions among the Urdu teachers regarding the selection of books on the basis of their authors. If such things continue in the future, he might feel it imperative, he said, to choose teachers from other communities.

The President congratulated Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, the Municipal Girl Guide Commissioner, and Dr. Malinibai Sukthankar on the good work they had done and thanked them for inviting him to preside over the function.

WANTED ASST. COMMISSIONER

Dr. Malinibai Sukthankar, Chairman of the Schools Committee in her introductory speech said that there were nearly 1,500 girl guides now on the roll, and urged the necessarity of the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner for the girl guides.

PIR SAHEB OF MANGROL

His Holiness Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol while on a preaching tour in north Gujarat visited Ahmedabad, Virumgam, Kadi, Palanpur, Limbdi and other places and preached peace and goodwill to the people wherever he went. At Palanpur he was the guest of H. H the Nawabsaheb and stayed there for about a week. At Limbdi also he was the guest of H.H. the Thakore saheb and stayed there for four days. Wherever he went he was accorded a rousing reception and a hearty send-off. At Virumgam and Kadi he presided over the function held in connection with the of the Pir Sahebs.

WE ARE NOT SHOWING OUR FACES TO SAVE YOU THE EMBARRASSMENT OF LAUGHING NOW!

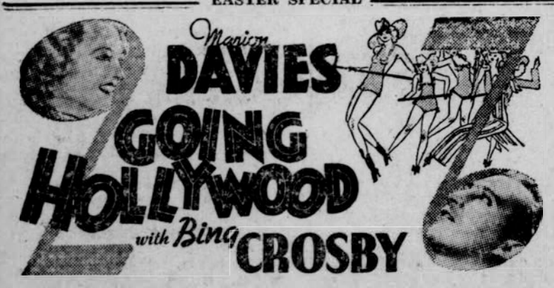
SEE US IN OUR LATEST 8 PARTS FULL LENGTH COMEDY

"SONS OF THE DESERT" with CHARLIE CHASE

To-night at 4, 6-30, & 10 p.m. at

THE REGAL

EASTER SPECIAL



METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S GREAT MUSICAL ROMANCE!

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 11, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez, 10, 1352
Parsi—Meher 21, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 38m.
Sunset—6h. 51m
Hightide—8-43, 21-46
Lowtide—3-36, 14-44
Bakri-Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed

TUESDAY, Mar. 27.

The Governor opens extension of King Edward Industrial Home, Sankli Street, Byculla, 5 p.m.
Caledonian Society, Annual general meeting, Allahabad Building, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: "The Truth About Jutland" by Commander H. J. Miller, R. M. (Retd.), Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28

Children's Aid Society, 7th annual meeting, Town Hall, the Governor, presiding, 6 p.m.
Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

DEATH

WADIA—Hirabai, wife of Rustum D N. Wadia. Funeral from her residence No. 7, New Marine Lines, Fort at 8 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday), 26th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Sunset Pass" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
To-day morning show, 10 a.m.
CAPITOL—"King-Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 2-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nala Damayanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Malody Cruise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Berkeley Square" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Magic Flute" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-15 p.m.

"MAGEN HASSIDIM" SYNAGOGUE.

Third anniversary of "Magen Hassidim" Synagogue 14 Morland Road Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Prof. A. M. Modi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Thought Forms" Part I. (Illustrated).

KARNATAK CHILDREN'S FUND

The Secretary, Karnatak Children's Fund, writes:—

The total collections of the Karnatak Children's Fund till 23rd March amounted to Rs. 430-13-9. Of this Rs. 150 have been sent to the Karwar Children's Home.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

The Training College for Women started by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj last year has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. New admissions from next June.

LIFE OF SHREE RAMA

Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir on "The life of Shree Rama."

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

To celebrate the Karsondas Mulji Centenary a public meeting will be held at Santa Cruz in the Seth Anandilal Poddar School to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

BOMBAY LADIES' MEETING

A public meeting of the ladies will be held at Amroli House (Girgaum Back Road) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Karsondas Muljee Centenary. Lady Taraben Chunilal Mehta will preside.

THE SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

There will be a gathering of the students of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, to-day (Monday) at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises (41 Aspar Building, Parel) under the presidentship of Dr. G. R. Karambelkar. There will be a lecture on the technical subjects by Mr. T. S. Gopal, Principal, Remington College, Bombay.

ROBES OF HONOUR TO BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS

To present robes of honour to Bombay Volunteers for their meritorious service in Monghyr (Bihar) a public meeting under the auspices of the Central Sikh League, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday, the 28th March on the Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m.

The Punjabi Sikh Band will be in attendance a Kirpan (sword) will be presented to Sardar Jamiat Singh on his selection as "Jathadar" (General).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. Dr K. Y. Kale in light Indian music.
11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
Close down 1 p.m.
6-30 p.m. Time Signal. Evensong Service.
7-45 p.m. Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m. News and Weather Bulletin
8-50 p.m. News in Hindi followed by Radio, Hints in Hindi.
9-10 p.m. Dinker Rao Amembal in light Indian music.
Close down 10-15 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Tom Jenkins at the organ of the Plaza Cinema, Swansea.
8-20 p.m. The British Empire: British Rule in Africa—White and Black. The Future, a talk.
8-50 p.m. Works by British Composers: Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
10 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Droitwich Spa Orchestra
8-15 p.m. Economic Running Speeds, a discussion.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. Evensong relayed from York Minster.
10-15 p.m. Light classical concert.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. (Gramophone records).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A clinical meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL

For the joint benefit of Bihar 'Quake Relief Fund and Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal's Education Fund, a play (in Gujarati) "Nyayano Nath" will be performed by Amateurs at the Royal Opera House to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. and on Wednesday the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE

The President, Central Sikh League, Bombay has sent the following telegram to H. E the Governor, N. W. F. P., Peshawar.

"Obeidullah Khan's condition is causing grave anxiety. Pray release him and earn the nation's gratitude."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The College annual social gathering will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah B. Cooper, Minister, Local Self-Government will preside.

MANGROL HINDU MAHAJAN CONFERENCE

To-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Kothari's Wadi, Mint Road, Bombay, the open session of the Mangrol Hindu Mahajan Conference will be held, when resolutions drafted by the Subjects Committee will be submitted for approval of the Conference.

PROF .POURE-DAVOUD'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Gatha Society a gathering will be held on the auspicious Fasli Khordadsal Day to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Prof. Poure-Davoud will deliver his last lecture in Bombay. As Prof. Poure-Davoud sails to Germany on 27th a hearty send off from his Parsi friends will be given to him.

Prof. Poure-Davoud will also give away the prizes to the Prize-winners in the last Essay competition for Parsi students of all the Colleges.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bomanji J. Wadia has kindly consented to preside.

Those Stove Tragedies

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In order to protect women from horrible deaths which are daily caused by stove tragedies, a League for protection from stove tragedies, will be started in Bombay. All those interested are requested to meet to-day (Monday) at 3-0 p.m. at my office, 128 Dushah Mahal, Dhobi Talao, when a committee of the League will be formed.

VAISHYA CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the second session of the Vaishya Conference on Sunday and Monday, the 1st and 2nd April at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Shri Halayi Lohana Mahajanwadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay, Mr. K. M. Khadye, Principal, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona will preside.

An exhibition of handcraft work by the members of the community will also be opened at the time of the conference.

SHAUKAT ALI'S DELHI MISSION

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is arriving here to-night by the Bombay Mail in connexion with a deputation of leading Muslims which will wait on His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Palestine affairs

The Maulana will be staying here for a couple of days.—A.P.

SURPRISE FOR KURLA PUBLIC

Motion Of "No-confidence" In Municipal Chairman

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, March 25.

A surprise was sprung on the members of the public, when Mr. S. B. Ganpule's resolution amounting to a non-confidence in the President of the Kurla Municipality, for adjournment of the House to Tuesday next (March 27) in view of the rulings given by the Chair disallowing certain amendments, was carried by a majority of one vote at a recent meeting of the general board.

It has been a general topic here as to how Mr. Ganpule, who usually sides with the majority party to which the president is also believed to owe his allegiance, brought more a motion, which proved a bombshell for those present at the meeting, when it was carried even after the poll was demanded.

Besides the six members of the minority party. Mr. Ganpule and two others of the majority party had voted for the adjournment motion.

TRIBUTES TO DR. NAIR'S MEMORY

Committee Appointed To Raise Memorial

A condolence meeting in the memory of the late Dr. A. L. Nair was held on Sunday morning at the Anand Vihar, under the auspices of the Buddha Society. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Glowing tributes were paid to the philanthropy and charity of the late Dr. Nair. Speakers referred to his manifold activities till the very moment of his death. One of the speakers referred feelingly to the fact that Dr. Nair had dedicated his life to the service of humanity in the field of charity, education, industry, and, last but not the least, rligion. N. Powell and Company, the Nair hospital, the National Medical College and the Anad Vihar were a living monument to his memory.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "This meeting, consisting of the Managing Committee and members of the Buddha Society of Bombay, places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Dr. A. L. Nair—the Founder and President of the Buddha Society of Bombay, who following the best traditions of a true Buddhist, devoted his whole life to the service of suffering humanity through the establishment and maintenance of charitable institutions, and thereby earned the name of a great philanthropist.

(2) "This meeting further records its sense of deep sympathy with the members of the family of the late lamented Dr. A. L. Nair in their bereavement, and authorises the President to convey to the members of the family of the deceased the sympathies and condolences of this meeting in their irreparable loss and to forward a copy of this resolution to them.

MEMORIAL

(3) "This meeting further resolves that a fitting and permanent Memorial be raised to perpetuate the sacred memory of the late lamented Dr. Nair, and to consecrate the selfless and practical propaganda in the direction of the spreading the teachings of Bhagwan Buddha, and appoint a sub-committee of the ladies and gentlemen with power to co-opt (to be named hereafter) to devise the ways and means to materialise the above objects."

RAMKRISHNA PARAMHAMSA DEVA

99th Birthday Anniversary Celebrations

BOMBAY, March 25.

The 99th birthday anniversary celebration of Ramkrishna Paramhamsa Deva was held at the Ramkrishna Math at Khar to-day.

The celebration commenced early in the morning with the chanting of Vedic "mantras," by a band of South Indian Brahmins. Thereafter the boys and girls of the Aryan Educational Society's School at Khar, began prayers in which the Congregation participated. There was Bhajan by Kamatipura Mandali, and delightful instrumental music by Jnan Ghose and his party.

The Congregation again joined in the prayers led by Swami Gunatinad. This was followed by high class musical rendering of selections from Saint Mirabai by Miss Godiwalla, while excellent Hindi devotional songs which the Congregation much appreciated were sung by Miss Cama.

Mr. Pangenkar, who is an authority on the philosophy of neo-Hinduism which Ramkrishna and Vivekananda have propounded held a disquisition in Marathi for about half an hour.

This completed the programme in the forenoon. Immediately thereafter "prasad" was distributed to "Daridra Narain" and to others who had flocked to he Math.

The evening programme mainly consisted of "Kirtan" by Bannbai Scindia.

To-morrow (Monday) a physical culture demonstration will be given by Mr. Talvalkar and his pupils.—United Press.

CROP OF MURDERS IN CITY—4 IN 3 DAYS

Muslim Blacksmith Set Upon And Killed On Spot In Pathan Gully: Assailants At Large

Bombay has never before perhaps experienced such an orgy of cold-blooded murders in piping times of peace, as those committed within the last three days. Four murders,—the first of these a double murder on Friday—another for the failure to return a loan of Rs. 3 on Saturday night and the fourth committed on Sunday night, the motive for which is still shrouded in mystery, easily creates a record in recent times.

Bhendi Bazaar was the scene of the fourth murder. Over 25,000 people were doing their shopping to celebrate Bakri-Id, when from the direction of Pathan Gully, shouts and cries of murder, cast a gloom over the large concourse of people who were in a holiday mood.

Inqriries made on the spot go to show that a Mahommedan blacksmith named Dhulli (45) who was residing in a house at Pathan Gully off Bhindi Bazaar, was stabbed to death by three Rampuris at 9-30 p.m. It appears that Dhullia was called out on to the road by one of the three men and that as soon as he put his foot on the public street he was set upon and brutally stabbed in several places on the body. The assailants inflicted no less than seven stab wounds on the unfortunate man, who died on the spot.

The Dongri Police were informed and Deputy Inspector Karnik with Sub-Inspector Sorabji came on the scene and instituted inquiries.

The assailants have not been arrested up to now.

APOLLO STREET SENSATION

Youth Arrested On Charge Of Procuring

There was a great sensation created in Apollo Street on Sunday night when the officers of the Vigilance Department arrested Homi Dossabhoy Mistri (22), in a local bar.

It appears that the Vigilance Department had received certain information that Homi Dossabhoy Mistri was procuring young girls for immoral purposes. Deputy Inspector Salaskar, Sub-Inspector D'Costa and Sawant took the case in hand, and as a result on Sunday evening they sent a bogus customer with Rs. 25 in marked notes to the bar to meet Mistri.

It is alleged that Mistri agreed to procure a girl and soon after, returned to the place with a girl. The bogus customer thereupon paid Mistri the sum of Rs. 25, given to him by the police, as the price previously arranged for the girl.

Mistri returned to the bar with money in his pocket to await the return of the girl, and the "bogus" customer, but instead he was met by Deputy Inspector Salasker and the other two officers who had already placed the girl under arrest. Homi Mistri was then taken into custody and on a search of his person in the presence of the Manager and others, it was alleged that the marked notes of the value of Rs 25 were found on him.

He was removed and lodged in the Esplanade Police Station lock-up, while the girl was sent to the Rescie Home.

"Sikh National League"

(Continued from page 1).

against the same for 850 Europeans in Bengal.

The Sikhs under no circumstances would submit to the Communal Raj of any shape or form.

After three hours' heated discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously amid vociferous applause.

"SIKH NATIONAL LEAGUE."

Resolutions also were adopted deciding on the starting of a Sikh Political Organisation, called the Sikh National League, expressing its sympathy with the Sikhs at the Kapurthala State, and appointing a deputation to wait on the Maharaja of Kapurthala for the redress of their grievances, asking the Punjab Government to assess land revenue on the basis of income-tax, to reduce the water-tax by half and to abolish the Hysiat tax altogether.

The Conference passed further resolutions demanding the release of the Conspiracy Case prisoners of 1914, and protesting against the attitude of the Afghan Government towards Gurmukh Singh and Prithwi Singh.

After all these resolutions were passed the Conference came to a close.—United Press.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M. Phone 41561.

FRIDAY NEXT

THE GREATEST EASTER ATTRACTION THE COMING OF A NEW STAR

Dorothea Wieck

The New German Star IN HER FIRST AMERICAN PICTURE

"CRADLE SONG"

A STORY SO TENDER, SO FASCINATING THAT YOU'LL REMEMBER IT FOREVER!

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PATHE CINEMA

MARCH 28th at 10 P.M.

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S EARTHQUAKE FUND

under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency

LORD BRABOURNE & LADY BRABOURNE

FREDRIC MARCH
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
NOEL COWARD'S

"TO-NIGHT IS OURS"

A BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY

Please help by booking seats for yourself and your friends

NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX

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The Bombay Chronicle

Rad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934

STILL A CO-OPERATOR

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's speech at Kumbakonam on the White Paper scheme is the typical performance of a man of thought who is in no sense a man of action. So far as his verbal criticism of the scheme goes, it is fairly damning, though naturally it does not go quite far enough. He has no illusion left about the White Paper or about the possibilities of improving the scheme. But he adds, however bad the reforms may be, they ought to be worked for ought they are worth in a constructive spirit. That has always been the cult of the Moderates and latterly of the Responsivists and nothing different could be expected from one of Mr. Sastri's antecedents.

Two Tests

Depressing as is the general trend of the speech, it is a fairly scathing condemnation of the entire White Paper plan. Mr. Sastri applies two tests to it: whether the plan leads us appreciably towards Dominion Status or towards the defence of India by herself. And he shows that the plan miserably fails under both these tests. As regards Dominion Status, he points out that after all the solemn promises by Britain about India's goal of Dominion Status "there is hardly anything in the provisions of the White Paper which seems to indicate the coming of the consummation of Dominion Status" and that the promise in this behalf "is so far from being fulfilled by the proposals of the White Paper that we may almost say it has been forgotten." The promise could not be forgotten, it is in effect being deliberately repudiated. As regards progress towards India's defence by herself, Mr. Sastri has also a sad tale to tell. He says: "It is not only that there is no indication of a quickening of the pace, but it is also the case that the Government have not yet accepted as a goal the complete Indianisation of the defence forces of the country in all branches." But Mr. Sastri is too good a friend of Government to accuse them of a breach of faith in so many words. He rather prefers to say: "It is not possible for you and me regularly to accuse them of breach of faith, but you can accuse them, it seems to me, of a complete failure to take any unequivocal steps towards fulfilment. The two things are mentally speaking different, though for all practical purposes they are the same thing." Nor has Mr. Sastri any hope of yet appreciably improving the White Paper. "There is no chance, whatever," he says, "in the political conditions of Great Britain to-day, there is nothing to give us the smallest hope that an improvement will be acceptable to those who have the destinies of India practically in their hands for the time being."

Discredited Plan

Evidently, Mr. Sastri is one of those who think that India's rights are in the gift of some party in Britain; and when the promised gift is withheld, he sets up the wail: "If nothing is done to fulfil the promise, that is enough to break our hearts." With a half-broken heart, therefore, he reconciles himself, and urges others to reconcile themselves, to the task of worshipping before the "ugly grimacing anthropoid," as he aptly described the White Paper some weeks ago, in the hope that in the fulness of time the anthropoid may be converted into a smiling god. As regards more spirited methods of agitation Mr. Sastri is only so far changed during the last few years as to say: "I can understand methods which weaken the enemy more than they weaken us. To adopt them will do good." But as regards obstruction within the Councils, he points out that the proposed constitution has been so devised and provided with such safeguards that obstruction would be more injurious to us than to the opponent." However, it is unnecessary to discuss just at present the methods of agitation that will have to be devised to carry on the struggle for independence after the inauguration of the White Paper scheme. The experience of the last decade or so may be trusted to provide ample guidance in the search for methods that will "weaken the enemy more than they weaken us." But Mr. Sastri's plan of co-operation with Government at any cost and at all times is by now so much discredited that it will hardly appeal to the bulk of the country.

Millowners' Duty

There is a growing disposition among many members of the Legislative Assembly not to penalise the poor consumer for years with heavy duties on foreign goods unless the Indian millowners do everything possible to reduce their own costs of production and thus progress steadily towards a stage when they can do without any heavy protective duties. These members also lay it down as a condition of protection that the millowners should duly share the protection with their workmen and generally maintain fair conditions of labour. It is unfortunate, however, that many millowners do not seem to realise their responsibilities, as if the safeguarding of their own profits were the unconditional duty of the Government and the Legislature. For instance, the Ahmedabad millowners who have obtained the greatest advantage from the protective duties and the Swadeshi movement and have realised fat profits these several years now seriously propose to cut down the wages of their workmen. It appears from certain figures published in the press that 32 per cent has been the average annual rate of their profit since 1916 and that even in the year 1932 of abnormal depression they showed a net profit of about 16 per cent after paying agent's commission equivalent to about 58 per cent of the total net profit.,

The Bombay millowners treat their workers worse. They have already started wage-cutting, though it should be possible for many of them to avoid such a step by laying the axe rather on the obsolete and thriftless Agency system. Presiding over the fifth annual meeting the Shareholders' Association on Thursday Prof. S. R. Davar severely condemned not for the first time, the evil effects of this system and recommended an immediate change in the Company's Act so as to prevent the exploitation by the Managing Agents of the industries for their personal benefit. The system has been so widely and so long condemned by the public that it is the duty of the Government to amend it radically, if they cannot altogether abolish it.

India's National Language

In his presidential address at the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Delhi the Gaekwar of Baroda emphasized the need for and the possibility of India evolving a common language with a common script. Hindustani, that is, popular Hindi or Urdu, the language that is spoken by the people in large parts of Northern India and is understood by millions all over the country, is already well on its way to being the "lingua franca" of India. What is most needed now is, on the one hand, further to popularise Hindustani in every nook and corner of India and, on the other, to counteract the tendency among some literary pedants to give the language undue classical touch by importing into it too many Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic words. As regards the script, the best plan at present is for each student of Hindustani to learn both the Devanagari and the Urdu script. In no case should the question of script be allowed to check the spread of the language itself

BUY KHADDAR

The Ideal

(By C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.)

II

The very best way and the way most appealing to Gandhiji in which Khadi can and should be developed is for each family to spin for itself and have its yarn woven by the neighbouring weaver or at least for each village or Taluka to consume its own production of khadi without exporting it to towns and distant places. If this state of affairs could be secured, we would eliminate all charges and wastage incidental to collection over extensive areas and organisation of transport and sale in towns and cities. Anyone with actual business experience knows that this kind of organisation involves a great deal of supervision, keeping of accounts, correspondence and office work and the employment of capable hands for this purpose, besides considerable expense over rent, insurance, cartage, railway freight, inspection of accounts, etc. Again there is the competition of spurious khadi. Any slackness or false economy at once leads to difficulties. With every desire to economise and employing patriotic young men on salaries below their market value, we are still compelled to incur a considerable sum by way of overhead charges which could be saved if we could dispose of khadi on the spot as soon as it is produced. Though we aim at this, we are yet far from the ideal. We have to collect the production over big areas, transport them to other places, stock them till we get the demand and incur all the charges incidental to a commercial organisation. The help we have to give to the spinners cannot wait till the ideal system is achieved. With the fall in agricultural prices, there is greater need to carry the rural production to the town dwellers. The consumer in the town should, therefore, not grudge to pay the charges incidental to such a system.

Overhead Charges—An Analysis.

There has been a feeling in some quarters that we are spending more than necessary under this head. I have, therefore, made an analysis of the accounts of one Province (Tamil Nad). Let me give the results in terms easily understood by the general public. If a consumer buys eight annas worth of khaddar at a sales depot, a portion of it must go to cover all expenses of management and supervision incurred in the production of cloth as well as in the transit and sale-branch of the organisation. Nine pies goes to cover the salaries of all hands employed by the Association including the Secretary, Managers and their assistants at production centres, salesmen, inspectors, accountants, attenders and every other soul employed in the organisation at the Central Office and of the eighty-five production and sales depots in Tamil Nad and Kerala. Eleven pies goes to meet house rent, railway freight, packing, postage, insurance, lighting and sundries, bad debts, depreciation and other items incidental to every business. Six annas four pies goes to cover the cost of cotton and actual wages paid to the spinners, weavers, dhobies and dyers.

The salaries, travelling expenses etc., paid to the workers in the various depots, inspectors and accountants and central office staff all told works to 5 per cent on the total volume of sale and of production by the A.I.S.A. alone. Out of these, the inspection and Central Office staff who have to control, check and supervise not only A.I.S.A. but also private production cost less than 2 per cent. on the total volume of business passing through them, viz., production of private producers and the A.I.S.A. and sales in A.I.S.A. depots only. I believe that this would compare well with any other business management covering both manufacture and sale over a whole province. And let us remember that at every step we have to guard against spurious yarn and spurious cloth so that no contracts or agencies are practicable. If a consumer buys his cloth at the production centre saving charges of transport and all the expenditure of the selling department, he gets a rebate in the price.

The Spinners' Association has tried its best to bring down the price of khadi to place it within easier reach of all consumers, but it must be remembered that the spinners' wages are such as

(Continued on page 6.)

Our London Letter

AIR LEAGUE FOR BRITAIN

British Air Force Must Be Greater Than That Of Any Other Nations Of The World, Is The New Slogan

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 17.
(By Air Mail).

The London County Council elections last week which ended in the expected victory of the Labour Party brought sixty-nine members for the Labour Party on the Council as against fifty-five for the Municipal Reformers, the Liberals as such having been wiped out altogether and the Communists not securing even a single seat. This victory is a pronounced but not sweeping one. Whilst the capitalist forces in the City of London expect a mild form of extravagance by the Labour London County Council on the social welfare work, nobody is really alarmed at the new L.C.C. doing anything genuinely socialistic any more than what the old Labour Government had done.

A CONSERVATIVE CHAIRMAN

In selecting eight Labour Aldermen, the Labour Party on the L.C.C. have brought in six bourgeois men and women of "society" and two others who might be described as working class representatives. One of them is an engine driver working on the Midland Railway Co. and the other is a Trades Union official. However, both these gentlemen are ex-M.P.s, having occupied secondary positions in the last Labour Government. As the Chairman, the Party has elected Lord Snell, following the example of the Liberals who in 1904 had elected Lord Rosebery. Lord Snell was created a Peer by the last Labour Government and he is reported to be one of the reactionary Labour Peers and an "expert" on Indian affairs with a seat on the Joint Select Committee. He had also been sent out by the Labour Government to Palestine and to East Africa on investigation Commissions. His reported views on these Commissions are proof of his orthdox Conservative mind. It is, therefore, not surprising that his installation on the highest gadi of the L.C.C. should have not been hailed with delight even by that section of the Press which had been the supporter of the Municipal Reformers. As the Vice-Chairman, Labour has selected another outsider who has not won a seat on the L.C.C. or in Parliament by open election after several miserable attempts. He is Major E. Culpin an architect. The Major had some years ago an indirect interest in India where he was giving his advice to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. with regard to designs for working class houses in India.

Mr. Herbert Morrison has so far not taken up any onerous duties on the Council. This does not appear to be an act of self-negation, but an indication of a higher ambition. Mr. Morrison has been recognised for the last twelve years as a very able organiser of the Labour Party. He has considerable ability as a speaker and he is noted for his power of sarcasm in opposing Communists. It has been known for some years that on the retirement of Mr. Arthur Henderson as the National Secretary of the British Labour Party, Mr. Morrison would be the most likely successor. Just now this position is of very great importance because the occupant of this office has a good chance of becoming the Prime Minister of England. Evidently, Mr. Morrison does not want to tie himself with onerous administrative work or with the Chairmanship of the L.C.C. If he did so, it might give an easy excuse to his rivals who are after Mr. Henderson's job.

BIG HOUSING SCHEME

The Labour Party is talking very big about a gigantic housing scheme which might rival and put to shame the Socialist housing scheme of Vienna. The Communists are laughing at this as a crude form of socialism. The Labour Party has announced that it is going to demolish all the bad slums in London to which the Communists reply that its immediate effect would be a considerable rise in the value of the waste land around London and of all slums and undesirable houses. The former desires to erect houses but along the traditional capitalist way. Therefore, the present landlods of slums property will have to be paid a market price for their houses which are really unfit for human habitation. To do this the County Council will have to raise a big loan earmarking it as a Housing Loan. The Communists point out that the Labour leaders will be at the mercy of London financiers and bankers who may or may not as-

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GAVIN JONES QUOTES AMERICA!

Mr. Gavin Jones, the leader of the U. P. "Europeans," once insisted, we believe, on suffering from pro-White Paper affections. He now seems to have recovered. In a speech he deplored "pressure of commercial organisations" having compelled the Assam and Central Provinces branches of the European Association to "recant" their anti-White Paper attitude. We are prepared to accept Mr. Gavin Jones' theory of a domestic quarrel between "commercial organisations" and their representatives, the European Association. It may be perfectly true that the constituents did not want their spokesmen to raise a risky alarm and make a "song" of what, at worst, is merely a very slight difference in degree. But what is really noteworthy in Mr. Jones' speech is the suggestion that "a fixed executive which worked well in America was a practical alternative to the White Paper." Mr. Gavin Jones' suggestion is attractive enough. But does he know anything about the genesis and nature of the "fixed executive" in America? Does he know that the 'raison d'etre' and central basis of the "fixed executive" is that it is representative of the people of America? Perhaps Mr. Jones will not be interested to know that the American constitution was an inevitable consequence of the loss of America by Britain despite Burke's warnings to the Jones's of his time. If Mr. Joes does know all this, then it is with his tongue in his cheek that he justifies a "fixed executive" responsible to Britain from the analogy of the America of Washington and Franklin.

RUTHLESS BUT LOGICAL.

Mr. de Valera's "bombshell" in the shape of a Bill to abolish the Senate, because it does not behave itself, has produced surprise and sensation in profusion. Logically actions are sometimes intensely amazing, especially when they are so obvious as to be least expected. And the Bill to bury the Senate is utterly logical. A second Chamber intended to function as a "revising" authority by vetoing decisions of the popular Chamber is an anomaly. It is a direct contradiction of the democratic principle to allow a group of non-representative people, however eminent they may otherwise be, to frustrate decisions, however inconvenient, taken by elected representatives of the people. It is not impossible, although improbable, that Mr. de Valera may imitate dictators to bring in, ultimately, a bill to abolish the Dail itself. But, meanwhile, there is no doubt that the Irish Senate is flouting Irish Democracy, and cannot expect, in reason, to constitute an organic and decisive institution of it.

BRITAIN'S DUTY

The British Government—and, we hope, Sir John Simon also—must be regretting the opportunity they missed when the Radicals were firmly established in power in France. Now they have to deal with an administration that thinks of Germany and disarmament as Clemenceau did at Versailles. The French Note talks as usual of Security and seems to ignore the right of Germany, too, to security. Re-armament is certainly bad in principle, but if armed nations are prepared to disarm only progressively and through an indefinite period of time, despite the principle of equality and despite some of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty itself, then they must reconcile themselves to German re-armament. France ought to be made clearly to understand this. And once she realises that the world is against her in this respect she will most probably soften down. As to the other aspect, it is quite true that international limitation of armaments must be accompanied by international guarantees. It is wrong to suggest, as the London "Times" does, that it would involve a sacrifice of British traditions. A similar obligation is implicit in the League Covenant, the Locarno and the Kellogg Pacts. Unless, of course, by tradition is meant omission to honour an undertaking, as happened in the case of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY.

The Governor of Madras too, has given a year's fresh lease of life to the local Legislative Council. But curiously enough, while doing so, he frankly states that he does not know when the White Paper reforms will come. He has only decided for himself that the people shall not have a general election. It may be presumed that he will go on postponing the election till the new reforms come, though he does not know how often he may have to do so. Government naturally fear that a general election at present would most certainly condemn the White Paper scheme. So they want to postpone the election till the scheme is a settled fact. They are little aware that they are only putting off the inevitable agitation that is bound finally to destroy the whole scheme.

ILL-ADVISED

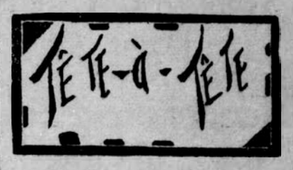
The Bihar Government have brought in a Bill in the Legislative Council usurping many of the powers of the municipalities in the affected areas. The professed object of the Bill is to help the municipalities that have lost all their normal sources of revenue. But its provisions are too drastic and, as pointed out by Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, they mean a virtual suppression of the municipalities for a time. Since Government have to provide funds to the municipalities temporarily in any case, the right procedure was to get the municipalities to administer those funds under Government's general supervision. Such a procedure would have helped those bodies not only to supply the requisite local knowledge and influence in the discharge of their duties but would have enlisted maximum co-operation from the public. Bureaucratic methods are hardly helpful in the stupendous task of reconstruction in the province.

NO CONCESSION TO THE POOR.

Many attempts were made in the Legislative Assembly on Friday to reduce the postal charges to some small extent, but they were all in vain. Government were obdurate and opposed the smallest concession to the poorest. And when the Government opposed, the docile House loyally followed them. The Bombay Finance Member described the local Council as being dominated by landlords. The same could be said with greater propriety about the Assembly, which threw out a reasonable proposition like fixing the postage at one anna for letters not exceeding one tola in weight. Many agreed that the slight reduction proposed would be a boon to the poor. But Government looked at the question only from the point of view of revenue. A small concession often stimulates letter traffic and pays its cost. But Government would not run any risk in the matter, which might compel them to resort to more retrenchment than the Postal and Telegraph officers relish.

WELCOME

We extend our hearty welcome to a new morning contemporary that made its appearance yesterday. The "Sun" is a creditable addition to journals in Bombay. Its policy is strongly Nationalist. That it could not be otherwise is evident from the fact that it is edited by Messrs. Amritlal Sheth and Srinivasan. Modern conditions in India—many of them openly artificial and none of them unavoidable in a free country—render the life and conduct of an Indian newspaper almost a daily miracle, so great are the difficulties that beset journalism. It is, therefore, all the more earnestly that we wish our contemporary a long and useful career of service to the cause of the country.



There is no truth in the rumour that the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri has been bitten by some ugly grimacing hideous anthropoid.

The symptoms, it is reported, merely reveal a slight aggravation in the chronic White Paper complex. No anxiety need be felt about the condition of the patient.

* * * *

Sardar Kharak Singh says that the Communal Award has done "gross injustice to Sikhs." It is, of course, not an unmixed blessing, having failed in one or two respects. But it has, certainly, done nett justice to Separatists.

* * * *

The Governor of Madras declared to the Madras Council that he considered the White Paper to be "sub-judice." And since a Governor can do no wrong His Excellency immediately proceeded to commit a double contempt of Court. (1) He gave his opinion as to how the issue should be tried and (2) he literally ignored the court by suggesting to "Hon'ble Members" and the "general public" that they could pass "Judgment" on it.

* * * *

Says Mr. Satyamurty: "To boycott the Councils and obey their laws and pay the taxes levied by the Councils is futile and idle."

He had better call a halt to this intriguing argument, for the next step "To boycott the Government . . . . ." will lead him to the Ministry.

* * * *

According to Mr. Jamnadasa M. Mehta "although the Mahatma is a saint he is also a dictator and a dictator cannot possibly favour a democratic move."

Well, you have got to lump it. Mr. Mehta is an established authority on "democratic moves" —away from the Congress whenever that body had the undemocratic temerity to revolt against Mr. Mehta's views.

Who said "his historic task?"

* * * *

The Aga Khan and the Begam, says a Colombo message "will resume their voyage to-night to Egypt where they will spend three weeks before resuming their voyage to England."

And then, "Home" at last after a strenuous couple of months' White Paper Odyssey on land and sea.

* * * *

Asked about the White Paper His Highness said that he had made so many speeches about that in India, he did not know what further to say about it.

You see, the ingenuity even of the greatest of immortals is not inexhaustible——or must it be inexhaustive?

* * * *

But we bet that the Aga Khan will have found something to say about it in Egypt which is not within the echo-space of India. And, if you like, we are prepared to bet that His Highness will tell Egypt that Indians, especially Mussalmans, welcome the White Paper.

* * * *

The Hon. Miss Emily Kinnaird told the Karachi Y. W. C. A. "how it was the American wit and generosity which enabled them to start the National Y. W. C. A. of India, Burma and Ceylon."

We didn't know that Americans were so keenly and cynically witty.

* * * *

"FACISM HAS PRODUCED MASS MURDER"

It can't be helped without prejudice to mass marriages. Since there is a glut in the world of the human commodity mass production thereof must be preceded by mass destruction.

* * * *

The husband was looking admiringly at a lovely girl at the party, and his wife was annoyed.

"You never look at me like that," she scolded him.

"No," he said, without taking his eyes off the vision. "But, then dear, you never look like that yourself."

GLUT OF GOALS & HAT-TRICKS GALORE

Huddersfield Remain On Top With Arsenal

LIVERPOOL IN SERIOUS DANGER OF RELEGATION IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

In the general glut of goals, no fewer than nine players performed hat-tricks, the most notable of them being Motherwell centre-forward McFayden who put on four goals.

The others who performed hat-tricks were: Harper (Blackburn), Hunt (Spurs), Gurney (Sunderland), Halliday (Clapton Orient), Rob[illegible]s (Barrow). Chambers (Halifax), Lythgoe (Stockport), and Dan[illegible] (York).

PLIGHT OF LIVERPOOL.

No changes have occurred on the top of the first division as the first five have won Liverpool for whom Hodgson scored are in serious danger of relegation as the future opposition will be very stiff.

HUDDERSFIELD AT TOP.

Huddersfield remain on the top wi[illegible] Arsenal by defeating Wednesday who have been staging a revival, climbing from the bottom to the sixth place.

Attacks were fast and clever in the match; Rawlings opened the account for Huddersfield, Wednesday responding through Cooper At half time the sides were level with one goal each Bott put on a winner in the closing stages.

ARSENAL CENTREFORWARDS.

Centreforward position has worried Arsenal as the names of Lambert, Bowd[illegible], Coleman, Dunne and Cox who have played the Centreforward during the season testify. The latest centreforward is Drake, a tall, young prolific scorer, transferred for 6,000 sterling from Southampton who is proving satisfactory.

Arsenal wished to transfer James to Derby last week but James declined to leave London. He turned out with Hulme and Jack and scored the first goal of the season. Then Bastin increased lead from penalty, visitors leading by two goals to nil at half-time. Drake put them further ahead on resumption. Nelson and Goddard reduced lead.

SPURS SPRIGHTLY.

Spurs were sprightly to-day. Hunt's third goal was a beauty and outwitted the whole defence.

Sunderland led by 3/2 at half-time. Albion quickly wiped off the arrears and led by 4/3. Sunderland became aggressive and equalised 4/4. Albion again obtained lead of 5/4, increased it to 6/4 and finally won by six goals to five.

The following were the scorers: Albion: Richardson, Boyes, Glidden (twice), Garter and Sandford; Sunderland: Gurney (three). Carter and Shaw.

VILLA'S LUCKY WIN.

A couple of snap goals by Houghton and Astley gave Villa a lucky win over Middlesbrough.

Birmingham who defeated Portsmouth by three goals to one had more punch.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, March 24.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3 Wolverhampton 2.
Birmingham 3 Portsmouth 1.
Blackburn 3 Leicester City nil.
Derby County 1 Chelsea nil.
Everton 4 Sheffield United nil.
Leeds 5 Liverpool 1.
Manchester City . Stoke 2.
Middlesbrough 1 Aston Villa 2.
Newcastle 1 Tottenham 3.
Sheffield Wednesday, 1 Huddersfield 2.
West Bromwich 6 Sunderland 5.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1 Bolton 1.
Bradford City 2 Brentford 1.
Bury 4 Nottingham Forest 2.
Fulham 3 Plymouth 2.
Hull 2 West Ham nil.
Lincoln 3 Grimsby 3.
Millwall nil Bradford 1.
Notts County 1 Oldham 1.
Port Vale nil Burnley 2.
Southampton 1 Manchester United nil.
Swansea 1 Preston 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot nil Bristol Rovers 1.
Brighton 4 Crystal Palace 1.
Bristol City 3 Cardiff nil.
Clapton Orient 4 Exeter nil.
Luton 3 Southend 1.
Northampton 2 Coventry 2.
Norwich 6 Bournemouth 1.
Queens Park Rangers nil Watford nil.
Swindon 3 Gillingham 1.
Newport 1 Charlton 1.
Torquay 1 Reading 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 6 Mansfield 3.
Carlisle 4 Hartlepools 1.
Chester 4 Tranmere 2.
Crewe 2 Darlington 3.
Doncaster 4 Bansley 4.
Halifax 6 Southport 2.
New Brighton 3 Gateshead 1.
Rotherham 3 Accrington 1.
Stockport 7 Wrexham 3.
Walsall 2 Chesterfield 2.
York 6 Rochdale 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 4 Clyde nil.
Airdrisonians 3 Motherwell 6.
Celtic nil Ayr 3.
Dundee 3 St. Mirren nil.
Hamilton 2 Falkirk 1.
Hibernians nil Partick Thistle 2.
Kilmarnock Versus Queens Park (Unplayed).
Queen of South 3 Hearts 1.
Rangers 3 St. Johnstone nil.
Third Lanark 5 Cowdenbeath 1.

R. A. F. BEATEN BY ARMY

LONDON, March 24.

The following are the results of the Principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

The Army 14 Royal Air Force 3
Bristol 6 Aldershot Services nil.
Cardiff 3 Blackheath nil.
Gloucester 11 Llanelly 6.
Harlequins 6 London Scottish 13.
Leicester 3 Coventry 14.
London Hospital (Versus) Blackheath (Missing).
Northampton 19 London Welsh 8
Old Millhillians 10 Birkenhead Park 24.
Richmond 12 United Services 18.
Swansea 11 Newport 7.
Weston-super-Mare 11 Oxford University 3.
Glasgow High School 22 Watsonians 5.
Stewartonians 6 Heriotonians 3.
Reuter's Special.

St. Helens Beat Swinton

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON. March 24.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Broughton 11 St. Helens Recreation 14.
Castleford 11 Leigh 17.
Dewsbury nil Keighley 16.
Featherstone vs. Hull Kingston Rovers postponed.
Halifax vs. Widnes unplayed.
Hull vs. Wakefield Trinity postponed.
Leeds 26 Bradford Northern 5.
Oldham vs. Wigan unplayed.
Rochdale Hornets 18 Batley 5.
Salford 21 York nil.
St. Helens 25 Swinton 5.
Warrington 12 Barrow 7.

Rugby League Cup

LONDON, March 24.

In the Rugby League Cup semi-finals Huddersfield lost to the Hunslet by 12 points to 7.

Widnes beat Oldham by 7 points to 4.

In the frenddly match Hull lost to French Thirteen by 26 points to 23.

AGAINST HELP IN SHAPE OF CHARITY

Mahatma Exhorts Students To Render Relief In Spare Time

PATNA, March 25.

Gandhiji addressed a public meeting at Dinapore at which Babu Rajendra Prasad presided.

A purse of Rs. 500 and an address of welcome were presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the citizens.

Addressing the gathering, Gandhiji said that relief to earthquake sufferers will not be given in the shape of charity. He fell that students of Bihar had not taken sufficient interest in relief work, and, therefore, appealed to them to render relief in their spare time. Those of them who were prepared to volunteer their services should report themselves to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

At the end of the meeting Gandhiji auctioned the framed address presented to him. It fetched Rs. 401. Collections were also made on the spot for earthquake relief.—A. P.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LISBON, March 25.

Government are inviting tenders to build a bridge across the river Tagus, six kilometres long at a cost of five million sterling. It must be completed within six years.

YOGA

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Photo on the left shows Rajen Babu collecting funds, being directed by Gandhiji. Photo on the right shows Miss Safia Somji and other ladies making collections at the meeting.

Make It Quite Worthy Of Him

President Of A. R. Iyengar Memorial Committee Appeals For Donations For Fitting Perpetuation Of That Great Journalist And Publicist

The Sheriff of Madras, President of A. Rangaswami Iyengar Memorial Fund Committee (which consists of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Messrs. S. Satyamurti, Jamal Mahomed Saheb, W. W. Ladden, Narayandas Girdhardas and others), has issued the following appeal:—

"At the public meeting of the citizens of Madras, convened by the Sheriff and held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on 21st February, 1934, under the presidency of Sir A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Advocate-General, Madras, a Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, who had rendered eminent services to the country as a journalist and publicist.

"A meeting of this Committee was held at "The Hindu" Office premises on Friday (9th instant), when forms of memorial were duly considered. Suggestions to erect a marble statue or bust, unveil portrait and paintings, institute scholarships and prizes and endow university lectures were made, but it was felt that the form the memorial should take would primarily depend on the extent of public response forthcoming to a call for funds. It was, therefore, decided to issue a public appeal for money in the first instance for the purposes of a memorial and take up the question of forms of memorial at a later stage.

HIS GREAT SERVICES.

"The great services rendered by the late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar to this country need no elaboration from me and have, indeed, received grateful recognition in this country as elsewhere In spite of adverse economic conditions prevailing and the many claims and calls on everyone's resources in these days, may I appeal to the many friends and admirers of the late Mr. Iyengar, to the millions he served with rare knowledge and wise counsel, to contribute what they can to make the memorial worthy of him and themselves.

"I am issuing this public appeal for funds on behalf of the representative and influential Memorial Committee appointed at the Sheriff's meeting and request that donations may be sent for this purpose to the Treasurer, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor, "The Hindu," Mount Road, Madras, who will receive and acknowledge subscriptions in this behalf through the columns of the daily newspapers in Madras."

"Blazing Inferno" Under Control

Oil Gusher To Give Out 100,000 Gallons In Every Ten Minutes!

MARRAKESH, March 24.

The great oil gusher which has been burning for weeks in the district of Djebeltselfat finally got under control this morning by shovelling great masses of earth on the flames and drenching them with water. Great hopes are now based on the future development of the district.

It is estimated this oil gusher alone which flows at the rate of about 100,000 gallons every ten minutes can produce sufficient petroleum to supply the whole of Morocco.—Reuter.

Gigantic Trail Of Flames

According to a Tangier cable dated March 14, violent thunderstorms hindered the work of extinguishing the gigantic trail of flames from an oil gusher which caught fire on Mt. Tselfat.

(Oil was streaming from the borehole which the French engineers began to sink two years ago. They struck oil last week, whereupon a sudden jet came in contact with some electric wires which broke causing short circuiting and starting the fire).

ITALY BUSY AT POLLS

Mussolini Tops List Of 400 Standing For Chamber Elections

ROME, March 24.

Italy goes to polls to-morrow when all men over 21 and all married men of any age, will vote either "yes" or "no" for a single list of 400 names selected by the Fascist Grand Council from 1,000 submitted by the industrial, cultural, social organisations.

Sgr. Mussolini's name appears first on the list. Probably, Italy will return almost an unanimous "yes".

It is expected the new Chamber of Deputies will be the last, Italy will elect as Sgr. Mussolini has declared he never liked the Chamber.—Reuter.

BAN ON IMPORT OF TEXTILES?

German Govt. To Issue Decree To Protect Home Industry

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 24.

It is explained that a decree prohibiting the purchase of textiles from abroad is necessary owing to the difficulties caused to those German industries which are mainly dependent on foreign raw materials by the allocation to the importatnce of Berlin of 35 per cent Foreign imports compared with 45 per cent in March.

Prohibition, it is stated, applies only from May 5 and the purchases already made can be carried through.

It is stated that the decree should be regarded only as a temporary prohibition on imports.

STRANGE VISITOR AT WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Roosevelt's Unique Experience

MAN WHO EVADES GUARDS AND PRESENTS HER LETTER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, March 25

A man who is now undergoing examination in the police hospital gate crashed into the White House, while the President and most of the Secret servicemen were absent at the National Press Club dinner. The man evaded guards, slipped into the residential section of the mansion. He encountered Mr. Roosevelt on the second floor, ceremoniously presented a letter, bowed and then walked into the guards.

at present.—"Tribune."

U. S. AUTOMOBILE DEADLOCK

NEW YORK, March 25.

Negotiations to settle the automobile dispute come to deadlock on the question of submitting the list of Trade Union members to manufacturers.

Manufacturers insist thereon but workers contend that no assurance had been given that the list will not be used for the purpose of persecution. Upon the postponement of the conference until to-morrow Mr. Johnson dubbed the small difference damned nonsense."—Reuter.

RAFI AHMED KIDWAI ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Jail Authorities Ask Govt. To Place Him In 'C'. Class

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

A report states that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a prominent U. P. Congress leader, who is undergoing imprisonment in Rae Bareili Jail is on hunger-strike on account of the alleged bad treatment on the part of the jail authorities. It is also stated he had been on hunger-strike for more than one week.

It is further stated the jail authorities are contemplating to start a case against him for alleged breach of jail discipline and have recommended to the Local Government to put Mr. Kidwai in C class from A class in which he is placed.

New Rajpur Mill Workers On Strike Again

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Operatives of the weaving department of the New Rajpur mill, who had gone on strike and resumed work a week ago following a settlement made with the mill authorities through the mediation of the Labour association, again struck work to-day.

M. M. UNION AGAINST SETTLEMENT.

It is stated that the newly started Mill Majdur Union is not in favour of the settlement, as it considers that it is not in the interest of the workers. The milll has put up a notice to the effect that it will pay off the old men and engage new men in their place.—A. P.

BAGICHA MILL AFFECTED

Workmen Down Tools As Protest Against Wage-Cut

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Another mill has been involved in a strike of operatives. The workmen of the weaving department of a local cotton mill, the Bagicho Mill, downed tools this afternoon, protesting against wage-cut.—A. P.

Jewellery Mystery & Police Denial

Faked Pledges Involving Millions Palmed Off In London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Mar. 24.

The police deny that Stavisky jewels have been seized and placed under seal.

It is stated they only identified them and effort will now be made through diplomatic channels to secure their removal to France.

It is Stated they are Stavisky's own property and the last remnant of the stock of a jewellers shop which Stavisky established when he left prison.

JEWELS, REAL AND FAKE!

Stavisky in 1932 was in a delicate position; he owed 15 million francs on imitation jewellery which he pledge with the Credit Municipal, Orleans. The fraud was about to be discovered and it was urgent for him to find cash. He despatched a quantity of real jewels to the Credit Municipal, Bayonne, which advanced 15 million francs on them and with that money Stavisky redeemed his faked pledges in Orleans.

Last September, Stavisky recovered the jewels from Bayonne, and pledged them in London.

Stavisky's Body Examined Earlier

A dramatic scene was witnessed at the opening of Stavisky's coffin at Chamonix, in the presence of judicial authorities and police reporters. The examining Magistrate, removing the jersey covering Stavisky's chest said: "Look for yourself. There is no sign of a bullet-wound in the chest."

All those who were present crowded round, and saw there was no mark on the chest, thus establishing the fact that the bullet that killed Stavisky was fired on the head. The coffin was resealed and despatched to Paris, where a post-mortem will be undertaken by four eminent doctors.

British Press Exhorts Govt. Not To Lose Heart!

Thorough Defence Equipment Essence Of Any Convention, Says "Times"

RUGBY, Mar. 24.

Although it was generally hoped that French disarmament notes would mark a greater advance towards agreement, newspapers express the conviction that it will not be allowed to bring exchange of views to close and issues upon which further questions and answers are obviously called for are freely discussed.

"NOT A PRECISE REPLY."

The "Times" says that the note constitutes a general statement on the attitude of France towards the problem of limitation of armaments rather than a precise reply to the British memorandum which prompted it. It is searched in vain for any expression of French views upon Britain's successive proposals regarding the duration of convention and enquiry regarding aviation, size of tanks and calibre of guns.

After noting that the proposals of Italy and Germany have, like the French note agreed that the Disarmament Conference is completely dominated by an essential problem on guarantees of executers, the "Times" says that the conclusion cannot be escaped and that if the new system of agreed limitation is to take place of unregulated competition, every signatory State must be prepared to share the responsibility of maintaining it intact. The sacrifice of tradition involved for Britain would be considerable but there can be no doubt that otherwise no continental regulation of military armaments is likely to be established. It must, however, be the essence of any convention that every nation should be able to have its own defensive equipment in men and material. In a regulated system, numbers and amount will be agreed and known to all and verifiable. There will in course of time and, if the system is maintained, be no armaments above the permitted level. Gain to international confidence and common prosperity will be incalculable. No effort should be spared so long as there is the smallest hope that this splendid objective can be reached. The British Government must not lose heart. In this matter they will receive from people all encouragement they need and deserve.

"IMPLEMENT SANCTIONS."

The "News Chronicle" also contemplates the prospect of Britain undertaking to implement sanctions against breach in order to secure convention. It says that such convention although imperfect would at least secure a breathing space during which the condition would not become steadily worse.

It would also save the world from an appalling situation which must follow the complete breakdown of the Conference.—B. O. W.

ENGLAND WINS BOTH EVENTS

International Cross-Country Race

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 24.

England won both the individual and team events of the International Cross-country race, at Ayr.

The winner was J. Holden (Tipton Harriers), the time for the course, nine miles, being 50 minutes 28.2|5th seconds. England occupied the first four places.

LONDON ROWING CLUB WINS.

The head of the River Championship wherein over a hundred crews competed was won by the London Rowing Club, who except when they tied with Thames 1927, won the race since its inception in 1926.

The time for the course Mortlake to Putney is 20 mts. 17 secs. Pembroke College, Cambridge 2. Thames 3.

Palma (Majorca).—The death is reported of Major-General A. R. F. Dorward. He resided in Palma for two years.—Reuter.

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Readers' Views

"German Doctors In India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A good deal of controversy has arisen around the question of the settlement of exiled German doctors for the purpose of practice in India. Mr. Nariman has taken up cudgels on their behalf whereas Dr. Thorton (it was brought out at the public meeting) was the first to move against them. A resolution of sympathy and assurance has been passed at the public meeting. Patients' view point has beeen lately represented by a correspondent of yours.

It is my opinion that the public meeting does not represent honest private medical opinion. I am sure that some of the participators were carried away by the opposition into whitling their genuine views.

Mr. Nariman in his advocacy lays stress on the times old oriental hospitality. Dr. Deshmukh and others used the same argument at the meeting.

I would like to ask, Sir, of Mr. Nariman and his colegues why should charity begin outside and not at home? I submit it is this sort of false sentiments that have been to some extent responsible for India's loss of independence, sentiments of chivalry, mercy to the vanquished, hospitality, easy gratitude, etc., have done more harm than good to India. A peep into the past would convince any one of the truth of this statement.

'How are we treated outside' is another question that I would put to these advocates of hospitality. In East Africa graduates of Indian Universities, qualifying after 1929 are not allowed to practise even though people with comparatively lower English degrees are allowed to do so. In South Africa (which country proposes to send out a cricket team to India!) Indians are not allowed to enter either for the purpose of settlement or profession. In Germany ones' personal liberty is at stake. In short in no part of the world, hospitality that we so generously show to others is extended to us.

Medical profession in India is in a very precarious position. After spending a good deal of money after education poor doctor is faced almost with starvation. All his dreams of prosperity following hard study are shattered after graduation. He finds Government and other services unavailable and private practice unfruitful. Big towns and cities are congested whereas rural portion of India is too poor to maintain a medical man. Under the circumstances, free entry of foreign doctors, be they Germans or others, is bound to prove the proverbial last straw that broke the Camel's back.

Coming to patients' view point I would inform your correspondent that it is my experience in East Africa that no foreigner, whatever his financial position, would ever go to an Indian doctor for treatment even though the charges of the latter are 60 per cent lower. The remedy for high charges is not importation of foreign doctors, who bye the bye would not care to spend their earnings after Indian made articles, but agitation through press etc. to compel the local ones to lower their charges. As for ability, I have no fears so long as we produce people of the ability of Drs. Deshmukh, Erulker, Guilder, Bharucha, Row, Parmar, Mulgaoker and the like.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the exiled German doctors should not be allowed to practise. I am of course, aware that their number at present it too small to cause alarm but it may increase at any time. It is always better to be wise in time.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. ADALJA.

V. J. Technical Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the question regarding the mnimum qualification for entrance in the "Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute" has come in Corporation for discussion, I believe a few remarks about the same will not be out of place here. If one takes a general view of the minimum qualification of the present students he will find that a major number has passed "First Year Arts Exam." Next to them will come the Inter-science students and then will follow the undegraduates and graduates. One of the characteristics of the students admitted is that all except "Bombay University Students" have got a very high standard and a real merit. Absolutely rare it is that one finds a student from other Presidencies below Inter-science. As a black spot to all these things, matriculates and even at times non-matriculates are also admitted. There was a time when it was urgently necessary to admit matriculates and non-matriculates. But now that time is gone. Technical education is valued most. Hence there is a mad rush from public for entrance. There are now enough cases where Inter-sciences do not secure admission while non-matriculates of merit(?) do get it. Is it not a fun? In a recent visit of the ex-Governor of Bombay, a strange incident took place. In inspecting the drawing class of the Institute, the ex-Governor asked one of the students sitting near "What is your qualification my boy?"

"I am a non-matriculate" was the feeble answer. Just imagine what impression the ex-Governor must have carried. The ex-Governor did not know that all the students on that bench excepting that very poor chap were graduates.

To have a uniform standard of students, the Institute should have First Year Arts or Inter-science Exam. as the minimum qualification the latter is better than the former—of course in no case will the Institute starve due to lack of students. If this is done the Institute can raise its standard to degree-standard and its course will be a far better one than any parallel course in India and also it can reduce the course to three years instead of having it of four years' duration.

This is not the only point which needs the attention of the Corporation. There are so many more significant points which are of more vital importance. Really speaking, the Institute needs reorganisation on sound lines and unrgently needs an "Enquiry Committee" of impartial educationalists and Government officers. If reorganisation is carried out in the best effective way and its control is given to "Bombay University" or to the Board of Indian Universities or to any other good able and responsible management, then the Institute which is already acknowledged as the "Central Technological Institute of India" will surely be worth its weight in gold. Let us hope the day will come soon.—Yours etc.,

NATVARLAL M. SHAH.

Ahmedabad March 24.

Nagpur Indian Christians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A scene of chaos was witnessed on Sunday the 18th of March, 1934, at about 9 a.m., after the usual Sunday Service. It was decided to elect an Indian pastor for the Indian Christian Congregation of the United Church of Northern India, Nagpur. More than 250 people were present on the said occasion in the United Church of N. India. A strong opposition was offered by the congregation against the illegal procedure of the Standing Committee in electing a pastor without an express consent of the congregation concerned. The Standing Committee, howver, is a body which must be guided by the "Voice" of the congregation and as such, the people were grieved to notice its surprising attitude, when it was bent upon guiding the people as if it was an infallible body.

The congregation was aware of the attitude of the said Standing Committee from the very beginning; so with some exceptions it remonstrated unanimously with the members of the Standing Committee against their unwillingness to accept the views of the congregation prior to handling the question of such a vital importance to the congregation. But the said Committee was determined to work out its own will at any risk and consequently turned a deaf ear to the appeals made by the congregation to discontinue the said election. Inspite of all these humble requests and protests of the congregation, the Missionaries with their ladies and a few supporters started securing votes from the congregation. The unique behaviour of the President in vacating his presidential chair and in influencing all people to sign their names on the slips of paper provided to them, was entirely strange and unconstitutional. As a result of this some mission workers had to give their votes quite against the dictates of their conscience in order to ensure their "daily bread" against the wrath of the missionaries holding the purse.

Realizing fully the strength and gravity of the opposition, one of the missionary brethren threatened the congregation with excommunication and police custody. The Congregation, however, never anticipated such a treatment at the hands of the learned and renowned missionary who has sacrificed his whole life for the cause of Indian Christians.

The Standing Committee would be under a delusion if it rests assured of the confidence of the congregation in it, unless it mends its ways and adopts a right course of action.—Yours, etc.,

MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Nagpur, March 24.

Benefit Performances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through your columns request organisers of shows and entertainments in aid of Bihar relief to give sufficient publicity to the performance and provide facilities for the general public to obtain tickets for them? Apparently the organisers confine their efforts mostly to push the sale of tickets through and among private friends. On two or three occasions I went to the theatre where the show was advertised to take place to purchase tickets and found no one in attendance.

No doubt personal influence does and ought to play the greatest part in the disposal of tickets for such shows. Still there must be numerous unknown individuals like myself, who would like to put into practice the policy of "Ham Khurma Wa Ham Sawab" or "killing two birds with one stone"; but who are denied the opportunit of doing so.

Undoubtedly tickets are available at the place of performance an hour or so before the time but they are mostly of the same quality as remnants or shopsoiled articles at a "Sale" though unlike the latter not available at "rock bottom" prices, and the individual who ventures to purchase a ticket has to content himself with a seat in some out of the way corner, from where three-fourths of the action in the stage are not visible and also has the additional joy of contemplating on the emptiness of best disposed chairs, the purchasers—through personal influence—of which were too busy to attend the show.

May I also suggest to the organisers that while selling tickets through personal influence, they might ask the purchasers to buy tickets for less favourably disposed seats if they do not desire to attend the show?—Yours, etc.,

A. N.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. C. L. D'Avoine has not refuted my argument for the validity of religion, drawn from the reality of the constant factors of experience. Instead he makes a lot of baseless assertions. He "considers all these ideas about God, Immortality and True Religion to be due to an aberration of the human mind, a mental disease that has afflicted the human mind for so long." He thus admits that the human mind has had an inveterate tendency to think about God, Immortality and Religion. Men everywhere have had this tendency ever since history began. Now a universal peculiarity of the human mind cannot be a "mental disease", but a normal condition. So that to think of God, immortality and

(Continued on page 10).

Where Elders Have Failed

Satyamurti Urges Youth To Wage War On Communalism And Save Nation

"All communal awards and settlements are miserable attempts to keep the nation from its heritage and to make us quarrel over trifles, forgetting the main goal. Youth must take it as its gospel to annhilate communalism from public life" said Mr. Satyamurti presiding over the Madras Youth Congress.

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

In the course of his Presidential address to the Madras Youth Congress on Saturday, Mr. S. Satyamurti said:—

It is glorious to be young, but it is still more glorious to be young in India to-day, when a new Nation is practically being recreated. It is right, therefore, that you should meet and discuss problems, concerning yourselves and the country.

The most important and urgent problem before you is to retain and develop your youthful spirits and outlook on life. Alas! in this country we now grow prematurely old. Pessimism has a peculiar fascination for certain minds. It suits intellectual and moral laziness. Things are fairly depressing all round. But depression was never met by an attitude of defeatism. I would earnestly appeal to all of you to cultivate a robust and optimistic view of life.

I should like you, while you are young, to devote particular attention to the physical culture of your bodies. There can be no real beauty without strength. I should like to make a particular appeal to young women who are flocking to our colleges, to take special care of their bodies and their appearance. They dare not ignore them. I cannot lay too much emphasis on the need for all our young people to take regular physical exercise, and to play games and sports. Madras has to find her place in the cricket map of the world.

You can think, for yourselves, of hobbies. But, before leaving this subject, I should like to commend to all of you one need which you must always fulfil viz. to be, and to appear clean in your bodies, in your clothes, and in your habits. We, in India, have been rightly famed through the ages for our personal cleanliness. It is a rich heritage. I want you to conserve it, develop it, and hand it down untarnished, to those who come after you But this is only a part of the picture. The other and the more important part is how to keep our country clean.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

In order to do this, you must become well-equipped not only in body, but in mind. A vacant, unreceptive mind has yet done nothing for itself or for others. I want you all to study wide and deep, to acquire knowledge, habits of careful thought and above all, a capacity for intellectual honesty and courage.

Incidentally, I should like you to learn Hindi or Hindustani, which is bound to be the lingua franca of India. Indian Nationality can never become real or full, until we have a common Indian National Language. Hindustani is pre-eminently fitted to take that place. If you take to Hindustani early enough, you will learn it.

LOVE YOUR COUNTRY.

I have not so far touched on one of the most difficult contemporary proolems facing youth in India to-day, viz, the attitude of youth towards his country. I unhesitatingly ask you all to be patriotic, and to love your country passionately. I realise the limits of political and economic nationalism. I realise the horrors of war, but I also realise, that unless India becomes free and self-governing, she cannot make her legitimate contribution to peace on earth and goodwill to all men. It is therefore, right that all of you should concentrate your efforts on helping India to attain her freedom. To those of you however, who are students, I have one word to say. To those who are undergraduates, I respectfully suggest that the best service they can do for their country is to concentrate upon their study and upon their play, so that they may develop sound minds in sound bodies. They should of course keep their ears and eyes open, discuss among themselves contemporary political questions, and exercise their patriotism in egitimate ways, like the cultivation of swadeshi. But it is good for them and for active politics, that they should keep away from it, until they finish their study. The problem is different with those of you who are graduates. You must make up your mind whether you are going to pursue your study, or take to politics. Make your choice but stick to it. Do not try to do both. All this, however, is subject to the ruling exception viz, that, in days of great political excitement, students will be students all over the world.

MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE.

But more important than this is the capacity for clear and bold thinking on contemporary problems. Thanks to the Indian National Congress to Mahatma Gandhi, and many others, people today in India have learnt and are learning the art of thinking and speaking boldly, though it may offend the powers that be. But the more difficult and the more necessary art of thinking and speaking boldly, in spite of what is believed to be "popular opinion," has yet to be cultivated. No man can be a leader in a democracy, unless he faithfully echoes public opinion. But he is a poor leader who never makes up his mind and is content to be a mirror of others opinions. Even popularity is not an end in itself. It is only a means to end. I would, therefore, beg of you, to train yourselves to give a correct lead to your countrymen, even if it happens to involve loss of popularity for the time being. The phenomenal success of Mahatma Gandhi is due to this great trait in him, and we should be poor followers of the Mahatma, if we do not follow him in this

I have no desire to deal with contemporary human politics in this address of mine. I only desire to say that those of us who claim to be self-respecting Indians can have no lesser ambition for our country, than that she should be free and self-governing, even as other countries are. Let us also realise that freedom demands its urice.

WAR ON COMMUNALISM

But, more than all this, there is one contribution which youth alone can make to the building of the Indian Nation. The communal canker is eating into the very vitals of the Indian Nation. Older men have become too infected with that poison, to give any hopes for us. Youth alone can save the nation from this poison. There can be no Indian Nation, if we cotinue to think of ourselves as Hindus, Mussalmans, Non-Brahmins. Brahmins High class or Low class. These social distinctions may have their place in domestic life. But, unless caste and birth are eliminated as factors in public life, there is no hope for this nation. Let us also remember that the whole includes the part, and that, until and unless the Indian Nation become free, self-governing, and happy, no part thereof can really progress. All communal awards and settlements are miserable attempts to keep the Nation from its heritage, and to make us quarrel over trifles, forgetting the main goal. Youth must take it as its gospel to annhilate communalism from public life. You can annhiliate it however only if you annhilate it in your own hearts. I want you all to think of yourselves as young men and women of India, and not as belonging to this caste or that caste, to this community or that community.

Buy Khaddar

(Continued from page 4.)

cannot be reduced at all and the weavers' wages nearly so.

A Word to Officials.

To wear khadi is to wear on your body the proof of your sympathy for the rural population. It cannot offend the Government which certainly does not want even its servants to be indifferent to the wants of the rural classes. If, therefore, there are still some people imagining that servants in the employ of Government or of semi-Government bodies should not wear khaddar, it is based on a total misapprehension of one's duties and of the wishes of the Government. Some high-placed officials may betray personal dislike for khadi and khadi-wearers, but such dislikes are unreasonable and should not be treated as Government orders. May I appeal to such officials also to consider the need for giving a supplementary occupation to rural families that find it hard to make both ends meet on merely agricultural labour? It is true again that khadi may imply sympathy with nationalist aims, but it is better for officialdom that such sympathy is shown openly rather than hidden.

It is time that the last vestige of Government objection to khaddar must be removed and all misapprehension set at rest. There was steady progress in khadi sales in all provinces until in 1930-31 it reached the peak. In 1932, however, it went down and in 1933 still further. A large part of the recent decline in sales may be attributed to the indirect effects of the Government repressive policy, and to the loss of one large group of purchasers owing to the misapprehension that khadi is either prohibited or is dangerous for employees of Government and local bodies to wear and that indigenous mill cloth is safer. This idea is sometimes possibly encouraged by some officials who thereby are rendering great disservice to the rural families that depend on the supplementary occupation of hand-spinning. Government never tires of referring to the need for providing supplementary sources of income to those families, and suggest various occupations that go a little way to meet the situation. It is not right for Government officials to do anything that hurts an industry that really goes a long way in this direction and actually supports without placing any extra burden on the tax payer no less than two lakhs of families.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF C ORRESPONDENTS)

Charity Without Sting Or ...Stint.

The Parsi community deservedly claims the front rank for its charitable disposition. Whether it is for providing the indispensable needs of the poorest and the lowest or for the pursuit of the arts of Peace, the generous Parsis have always kept abreast of other communities. In politics, we had the father of Indian Nationalism in the late Dadabhoy Naoroji of revered memory and, along with him, Sir Pherozesha Mehta. The Tatas and the Wadias have contributed to the development of Indian industry in no small measure. Very recently, Mrs. Hamabai Mehta, had a magnificent sum of Rs. 25 lakhs and more earmarked for enterprising Parsi youths, who may specialise in aviation and aeronautics and other pioneering enterprises.

Apart from all this, the N. N. Wadia Charities have earned the most enviable credit by spending nearly 98 lakhs in accommodating poor and middle-class Parsi families in suitable dwellings and this act of philanthropy will be appreciated all the greater in these days of stalking unemployment and depression. The foresight of the N. N. Wadia Charities donors will be gratefully remembered by hundreds of Parsi families for the vast blocks of buildings, raised in Parel, in Byculla and now in Colaba.

Avoid Communal Distinctions.

Attention, however, needs to be drawn to one aspect of this problem of charity. While charitable endowments may be forthcoming, it behoves a broad and magnanimous mind to eliminate the "sting" attached to such charities by not narrowing down their scope of utility, limiting them to this community or that, this class of individuals or that. The poor, the destitute and the disabled are not confined to one particular community. Hence the poor of all classes and not of one alone should be the object of one's commiseration.

Davar's College

The Davar's College of Commerce, which is celebrating its 33rd academic year to-day (Monday), can well call itself one of the oldest Colleges of Commerce in India. Twenty-five years ago, commercial education in India meant the teaching in the rudiments of book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. Principal Sohrab R. Davar was not satisfied with this elementary education in commerce and went to Europe nearly twenty times in the last thirty years and brought his institution to the highest level possible by introducing Professional Diploma Courses taught in Europe which opened up avenues for employment for young men as Accountants, Auditors, Bankers, Company Secretaries, Chartered Insurance Experts, Sales Managers and Businessmen. The Specialized Diploma Examinations were for the first time introduced in India in Davar's College. The Davar's College in training a number of men for the commercial vocations, has conferred a great boon upon the country. A large number of Davar's College boys are occupying high positions in the city banks, and commercial offices which speaks eloquently of the good work the institution is doing.

OUTSTANDING EXPERIMENT IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

Spiritual Outlook On Life & Ideology Of Service, Fundamentals Of Study At Gurukula

The Gurukula University, Kangri, is going to celebrate its 32nd anniversary during the Easter Holidays commencing from the 30th of March.

It would, therefore, be interesting to the general public on this occasion to read the following article by Mr. Wilmot A. Perera which he wrote from Ceylon after paying a visit to the Gurukula University:—

"Santi Niketan and the Gurukula are the two outstanding experiments of National Education in India.

The Gurukula is not known enough, since it lacks association with a world-personality as Rabindranath Tagore.

MAJESTIC BACKGROUND

with the snow-capped Himawar, at the foot of Kasia hills with the snow-sapped Himalayas rising in their majestic glory behind and close to the spot where the Ganges begins its fertilizing career, it provides an inspiring background for expressing the finest in Man which can only be best developed in intimate association with mute nature.

ENGLISH OR VEDAS?

To Swami Shraddhanand, a pupil of Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj is due the conception or re-building the Aryan educational system. It was with this idea that the Dayanand-Anglo Vedic College was started in 1815. Seventy six years later, a difference of opinion arose among the members of the Samaj, as to whether the English or the Vedas should occupy the chief place in the school curriculum. Those who believed in the Vedic ideal headed by Munshi Ram, founded the Gurukula in 1902.

INDIA'S MESSAGE

The Gurukula embodies in it, the Aryan ideals of educating the young When a student enters its portals between the ages of 6, and 8, he belongs to the Kula the household of his Guru. At the Upnayanam or ordination ceremony the teacher accepts the pupil as his own. Hence forward, for 14 years, he lives under the constant care of his Acharya. The chief trait of Gurukula life is the personal relation of the teacher and the taught.

SERVICE—ITS IDEAL

Education is but the building up of character and expression of life "Religion-Ridden" India's message to humanity has always been service to one's fellow beings. It has been the dynamic of her culture from Vedic times to the present day. Any institution which has for its object the diffusion of learning in harmony with National characteristics must vigorously embrace that ideal. Service permeates every action of the Gurukul Bramacharya.

SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK

The germ of Vedic culture, manifest in Aryan civilisation, is its spiritual outlook on life. The Gurukula Scholar is presented with the interpretation of satisfying the spirituall yearning of Man through a systematic study of the Vedas and Sanskrit Classics in an atmosphere surcharged with ancient traditions, modes of living and patterns of thought. But blind faith or irrational adherence to ancient usage is not fostered. Modern sciences and philosophy are taught and the students are trained to exercise their critical and analytical faculties in the pursuit of their studies. There is a hair of comparative religion.

TEACHING IN HINDI.

Adhering to the correct concept of teaching—where originality is helped and development of thought awakened—all instruction is imparted in the vernacular. Hindi is the Medium employed in teaching all subjects including physics and chemistry, higher mathematics, Western philosophy, political economy and allied sciences.

KHADDAR & TRI-COLOUR

Regular participation in games is required of all the pupils Physical instruction is a prominent feature of the Gurukula system of education. In the primary classes, a period every day is set apart for spinning on the takli. Every inmate is clad in homespun. The Indian Tri-colour at full mast and to be seen from every point of the University is the symbol that instils an urge to serve the motherland.

WHAT "MAC" SAID

It is presumably this feature which led Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to write that "every one who has read of Indian Sedition has heard of the Gurukula." But the words of the same writer sum up the Gurukula ideal of education in what he wrote after his visit in 1914.

SUSTAINER OF INDIAN GENIUS

In Institutions like the Gurukula, the perception is there that the mind behind the method is the fundamental with which education has to deal. It is this which has sustained the Indian Genius from destruction—which has kept aglow the torch of higher learning amidst the crumbling of dynasties and the changes of society.

We want a new ideology in this country, especially as regards education.

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"Fascism Has Produced Mass Murder"

How Austrian Workers Strove For Freedom

(BY WALTER M. CITRINE.)

The political reaction, which has been sweeping over Europe during the last ten years, has achieved its climax of horror and bloodshed in Austria. It has accomplished its destructive purpose. The great structure of working-class organisation has been shattered, along with the Socialist administration which had set an example to the world in the efficient and economical conduct of local government affairs. Trade Unionists and Socialists have been shot down as if they were wild beasts. Women and children have been killed in their homes and in the streets by the armed forces of the Austrian Government and its Heimwehr allies. The magnificent buildings in which the workers' families were housed, blocks of flats and tenements which were literally palaces in comparison with the housing conditions in most other countries, have been bombarded by heavy artillery and machine guns. Many Trade Unionists and Socialists have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, some have been flogged, their leaders have been executed by hanging.

SAVAGE PUNISHMENTS.

Savage punishments, causeless massacres, bludgeonings, imprisonment, exile and judicial murder—the workers, in all countries, have suffered these things many times in the course of centuries of struggle. But seldom if ever has there been such a deliberate, cold-blooded, carefully-engineered plan of driving the workers to active resistance, in order to manufacture a pretext for destroying their organisation. Civil war in Austria was the inevitable consequence of the policy pursued by the Government and its Fascist allies. It was foreseen, sought and prepared for, as the calculated sequel of that policy. Austrian Socialists and Trade Unionists were manoeuvred into the position where they had to fight for the rights and liberties of the Austrian people or see them ignominously trampled under foot.

PROVOKED.

Responsibility for the terrible events of that week of carnage lies squarely upon the Dollfuss-Fey Government. Attempts have been made to shift the blame upon the leaders of Austrian Labour. British newspapers have referred to the outbreak as "insurrection"; they have described the Socialists and Trade Unionists who fought for freedom as "rebels"; they have tried to give the impression that the Austrian workers were in arms against lawful authority. Our own Government is reported to have appealed to the Chancellor, Dollfuss, to show clemency in his hour of triumph. Very little has been heard about the provocation given by the Vice-Chancellor, Fey, in ordering a concentration of troops in the working-class districts, in readiness to enforce the seizure of Socialist premises and the forcible suppression of the working-class organisation. The patience and restraint shown by the organised workers for nearly twelve months before the Government delivered its final blow has been remarkable. Continuous efforts were made by the workers' representatives to reach an understanding with the Dollfuss-Fey Government and the non-Fascist elements in the country with the object of restoring democratic methods of Government and presenting a united front to the enemies of Austrian freedom.

VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP.

Readers of most newspapers could not possibly understand how the crisis developed unless they knew that for nearly a year the Austrian Parliament was entirely disabled from exercising any control over the Government. A virtual dictatorship was established. The Government ruled by decree. Its ukases abolished in the most high-handed and peremptory manner practically all the constitutional methods of government. Freedom of public meeting, free speech and freedom of the press were denied to the workers, but not to their enemies. Ruthless measures were imposed which worsened the workers' standards of life and employment. Steps were taken which deprived the Socialist administration of Vienna of the resources of public revenue required for the maintenance and extension of its policy of social improvement. In every possible way the municipal authority which, under the efficient and progressive guidance of the representatives of Socialism and Trade Unionism, had made Vienna one of the best-governed cities in the world, was impeded and discredited. Its achievements in working-class housing, for instance, were misrepresented as extravagant and costly, although these housing schemes were financed for the most part out of revenue.

THE CONTRAST.

It was, in fact, because the workers' representatives were giving an impressive demonstration of efficiency, honesty and public spirit in their conduct of local government affairs, that their administration was so bitterly assailed. The contrast between the municipal administration and the corrupt and incompetent rulers That is why the Austrian Government, whilst posing as the guardian of Austria's independence, became the instrument of the dark forces of reaction which in Italy and Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia, have striven to destroy Socialism and Trade Unionism.

The tragedy culminating in the bloodshed and massacre of the Australian workers began a year ago when the Government, refusing to summon Parliament, violated the constitution and made use of emergency powers. Many people misled by Dollfuss's opposition to Hitlerism, have not realised the significance of the policy of repression he has so consistently pursued. Diplomats and statesmen, intent upon their game of "high politics," have done nothing to explain to the people in their own countries the true intent and purpose of these events. They watched the step-by-step suppression of the organised forces which stood in Austria for liberty and democracy. They announced that they had no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria. Yet they could see, as clearly as the representatives of international Trade Unionism and Socialism saw, that the Austrian Government's policy must inevitably lead to a crisis of civil war.

When the true history of these events comes to be written, the European Governments which connived at the prosecution of Dollfuss's policy will not be able to escape their responsibility. It is charged against Italy, in particular, that its Government conspired with Dollfuss to make Austria a Fascist State under Italy's tutelage. With this support, the Austrian Government felt strong enough to defy the menace of Hitler's attack upon the country's independence; but it also felt strong enough to favour the Heimwehr against the workers' organisation, and to supply the Heimwehr with arms. The Heimwehr leaders were given office in the Government. But the workers were to be disarmed.

CONFLICT INEVITABLE.

For months before the final step was taken to subjugate the workers' organisation we of the Trade Union and Labour Movement knew that conflict was inevitable. We knew it, we realised that the efforts of the Austrian workers' representatives to come to an understanding with Dollfuss for the restoration of constitutional Government were frustrated. He refused to meet them. Their protests against the violation of the constitution were disregarded. They went so far as to offer their co-operation in assisting the Government to rule by decree, without Parliament, for two years, on condition that a small parliamentary committee, on which the Government should have a majority, might be set up with the right of criticising the Government's decrees, and on the further condition that the constitutional tribunal which gave an Austrian citizen the right to appeal against breaches of the constitution should be re-established. All these efforts to create national unity, and to reinforce the authority of the Dollfuss Government, in defence of freedom and democracy, the Chancellor ignored or rejected. The workers' representatives exhausted every means of conciliation and negotiation. And all the time they saw the Government aiding and abetting the organisation and arming of the workers' bitterest foes.

No concealment was made of the workers' decision to resist the imposition of Fascism and the destruction of the Trade Union and Socialist organisation by the Austrian Government and its allies. In spite of pressure from the more militant sections of the workers' movement, the leaders held steadfastly to their policy of trying to reach agreement with the Government for the restoration of democratic methods and machinery. But at the same time, they calmly and resolutely faced the possibility of having to defend with their lives the liberties of the Austrian people

THE FINAL STEP.

The final step in the Government's systematic campaign of provocation and repression was taken when the Vice-Chancellor Fey, during Dollfuss's absence in Budapest, persuaded his colleagues in the Government to sanction forcible measures against the workers' organisations. The first blow was struck when the Heimwehr attacked the workers' club at Linz and then the police proceeded to search the workmen's homes for arms. Thus civil war broke out. Was it not to be expected that the organised workers, seeing that the Heimwehr were allowed to carry arms illegally, and to use them against their political opponents, would resist? Was it not calculated that they would resist, and thereby provide the Government with the pretext it wanted for the complete suppression of the workers' movement?

It was in this way that the workers were driven to use the arms they had for the defence of the republic. Their armed resistance, as Otto Bauer has said, was provoked from start to finish by the Fascists. The bloody climax of this policy of provocation and repression has sent a thrill of horror through the world. Multitudes of reasonable people have realised for the first time the gravity of the menace which threatens our civilisation by this unleashing of savage political passions. The Austrian workers who laid down their lives in defence of freedom have not died in vain. They have helped to bring about a rebirth of freedom. By their sacrifices they have given to our internationally organised movement a renewal of the courage and determination which will ensure that Government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth.—"Labour."

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FRESH TESTIMONIALS

Dr. T. N. ALVARES, writes in his Letter, Dated, 1-2-'34:——

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Dr. B. C. FIGUEREDO, says in his Letter, Dated, 6-2-'34:——

I prescribed two bottles of Viryoton night pills to one of my patients, who badly suffered from ..... weakness. The results have been extraordinary. I may testify that Viryoton night pills are the best of all preparations for regaining lost vitality, I tried.

These and many other Testimonials and Letters of thanks are received every day.

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Everest Under Ban

No More Attempts To Climb Or Fly Over Peak Will Be Tolerated For 18 Years More

No attempts to climb or to fly over Mount Everest will be permitted for at least eighteen years.

Probably no other expedition will be allowed to attempt the conquest of the world's highest mountain in our generation.

The ban is the consequence of two tragedies that have occurred since members of the Houston Everest expedition flew over the mountain. These tragedies were:—

(1) The death of the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

(2) The earthquake in Nepal.

Tibet and Nepal lie on the north and south slopes of the mountain. People in these countries attribute the disasters to the anger of gods at their privacy being disturbed by presumptuous men.

It is believed by the superstitious that Everest (officially 29,002 feet high) is now 1,000 feet higher than it was before the earthquake, having been lifted by the gods for their future protection.

The whole construction of the Himalayas is believed to have been affected by the earthquake.

One other strange fact is also being discussed with amazement throughout the East.

In spite of the enormous damage done in Nepal, not a single one of the 3,000 temples in the country was destroyed or even cracked. "The gods spared them," it is boasted.

Colonel P. T. Etherton, who was organising secretary of the recent expedition, and who is still in close touch with Tibet and Nepal, explains in the following article in the "Sunday Express", the strange things that are happening and the reasons behind them.

TOPSY-TURVY LAND.

All the higher peaks of the Himalayas are holy ground and Everest is the holiest of them all, writes Colonel P. T. Etherton.

"No man shall ever set foot on the summit of Everest—the Goddess Mother of the World," an old Lama told me when I was in Khatmandu, the capital of the forbidden kingdom of Nepal, last year on a visit to the Maharajah who owns Everest.

"What would happen," I asked, "if he were to get near the top?"

"The gods would stretch out their hand and dash him to destruction," was the reply.

NOT WORRIED.

The old Lama was not in the least worried about flying, probably because he had never seen an airplane, and it could not, in any case, he said, invade the sacred haunts of the great spirits of the mountains.

The only thing that worried him was the fact that we should be looking down on the gods, but I assured him that we should be flying very high—as we had already explained to the Dalai Lama—adding that nothing was further from our minds than to cause any disquietude.

The late Dalai Lama lived to an advanced age, the previous four incumbents having all passed on before they were nineteen.

CONSISTENTLY FRIENDLY.

A regent is, therefore, as a rule a continual necessity, and he usually sees to it that his charge does not attain majority. But the late priestking of Tibet was over sixty, and had been consistent friend of the British.

He had given permission for the climbing expeditions to pass through Tibet in their attempts on Mount Everest, but he was never very happy about it, as there was opposition on the part of his people.

I think, at the same time, he admired the indomitable courage of the climbers and the tremendous tenacity they showed, in spite of difficulties and dangers which met them at every turn in their attack on the mighty citadel of the gods.

The Dalai Lama is all-powerful in Tibet; he is the "Sea of Wisdom," whose judgment in all things is supreme, and the future life and happiness of every man and woman in the country are subject to the good or evil influence of this autocrat.

When he dies a number of infants are chosen who were born coincident with the time of his death.

These infants, on attaining their second or third year, are taken to see the belonging of the Dalai Lama, and are supposed to be able to recognise their own property, for they came into the world immediately upon his death.

When this has been done the names of all the infants are written on scrolls, deposited in a golden urn, and from it one of the papers is taken as you would draw a ticket in a lottery.

The lucky infant then becomes the next Dalai Lama, and undergoes a course of training in a monastery. At the same time his father is given high rank, so that the family scores all round.

But as he cannot come into power until he is at least eighteen, the government of the country is carried on by the regent and a council.

Those who have travelled only on the borders of Tibet and have no inside knowledge of the country are apt to think that Tibet is becoming modernised, European, and ordinary. Nothing could be further from the truth.

All that we understand by civilisation and the modern way sits as uneasily on a Tibentan lama as a coster's feather hat on a Mayfair dowager.

They have taken one or two articles from us, but they make no real difference. In some instances mechanical gifts of the West have been accepted, but when it comes to ideas they much prefer their own.

EVERYTHING OPPOSITE.

You find everything opposite in Tibet, just as in "Looking Glass Land." The saucer is placed on top of the cup of tea and not under it. They put out their tongue when they greet you, and an ancient monk at a monastery once told me that only a lunatic would take a bath more than once a year.

The long period of time that must elapse before the new Dalai Lama comes into his own rules out the chances of any more attempts on Everest.

Whatever vengeance the gods may have shown on the Tibetan side of the Himalayas, through the medium of the earthquake, they have been indulgent on the Nepal side.

Although there are nearly three thousand temples scattered up and down the beautiful Nepal valley, through which I travelled last year as the Maharajah's guest, none has been destroyed. Our stock has gone up sharply in consequence.

I am informed from Nepal that the summit of the world's highest mountain has risen thousand feet since the earthquake. The inhabitants believe that the gods have held a conference and raised the crowning peak so that they may be still more lords over all they survey, and that they will bring up their storm winds to prevent any invasion of their strongholds.

BAD LUCK.

The earthquake has been a stroke of bad luck for the future of travel and exploration in Tibet, more particularly in the Himalayas, for the country is a vast storehouse as yet to a large extent unmapped, a realm that may possibly be a new sort of Eldorado, and one of the last of Nature's treasure houses.

Perhaps there is a new world beyond the towering heights of Everest and its adjacent peak of Makalu, twelve miles to the east, which is known as the god's armchair. There may be a new world of great mineral wealth, the possibilities of which no man can gauge.

Nadiad Harijans Celebrate Ramnavmi

(From A Correspondent))

NADID, March 24.

To-day the "Ramnavmi" festival is celebrated here at "Harijan Ramji Mandir" the opening ceremoney of which was performed by Thakkar Bapa, three years back.

Last night, a meeting attended by Harijans as well as Caste Hindus was held near Ramji Mandir to lay out the means for the social elevation of Harijans.

Speeches were delivered by Sjt. Fulchandbhai Shah and others asking the Harijans to live cleanly life, to educate their children and not to incur debts from "Showkars."

"Riyasat" Appeal Case Adjourned

NEW DELHI, March 25.

It is understood that the hearing of the appeal in the case of Nawab of Bhopal versus Sardar Dewan Singh, editor of the weekly "Riyasat" which had been fixed for March 26 has been adjourned until June 18.—A.P.

Mr. M. R' Jayakar lunched at Government House.

ELECTORS SHOUT DOWN BEAVERBROOK

Tory Lord Leaves Hurriedly By Back-Door

Lord Beaverbrook was the central figure at one of the wildest meetings in the history of the London Country Council elections in mail week.

Accustomed as he is to booing, catcalls and persistent interruption, he found the audience at a Camberwell Baths meeting, called in support of Municipal Reform cadidates, too much for him. He was howled down and had to leave the hall escorted by a bodyguard.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr J D Cassels, K C M P., for North-west Camberwell, with Lord Beaverbrook by his side.

The baths were packed, and all the speakers were met with boos, cat-calls and cries: "We don't want them."

LOUD SPEAKER WIRES CUT.

Mr. Cassels attemted to open the meeting, but his voice was drowned by the singing of "The Red Flag." Many red flags were waved throughout the hall and some of the wires of the loud speaker apparatus were cut.

Lord Beaverbrook then made an effort to stop the din, but the long, loud boos grew only longer and louder.

Someone repaired the wires of the loud speaker apparatus and someone else immediately cut them again.

45 MINUTES OF SHOUTING

For about 45 minutes those on the platform shouted to make themselves heard and for the same 45 minutes all that was heard was one long, continuous boo-oo. boo-oo.

Suddenly people in front of the hall rushed forward and stormed the platform. The police intervened and there was a struggle, but no one was arrested and no one was hurt.

This opportunity was seized by the supporters of Lord Beaverbrook to whisk him off the platform and get him through the back door down a narrow passage, way, which the police had just previously cleared, and to drive him away.

The meeting was abandoned a few minutes before nine o'clock but the crowd flocked out into the open, and for the next hour or so rushed excitedly to and fro chasing false alarms, while dozens of good-tempered policemen kept pace to prevent serious disorder.

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN FRONTIER

A Few Thunderstorms May Occur In S. Madras

POONA, March 25.

The western disturbances has caused lowering of cloud in Baluchistan and scattered light showers in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and the East and North Punjab. Elsewhere the weather has been generally dry.

Forecast:—Light showers will occur along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir. A few thunderstorms may also occur in South Madras.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 5-48 p.m., Indian Standard Time on Saturday, March 24.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Sunday.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.15 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.3 degrees 1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees 3.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per. cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. nne.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Earthquake Report.— An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 48 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 p.c. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actual read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" fo. every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Anglo-Japanese Textile Impasse

Tariff War Looms Large In Markets

U. S. New Silver Policy May Shake Rupee Sterling Link

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 17.

The commercial opposition of America and Japan against Britain is acquiring larger dimensions. After the gold policy, America inaugurated a new silver policy. This may very gravely affect the domination of Great Britain over the Indian rupee. When the new silver policy get working for sometime, the Indian rupee might have a new value towards the American dollar and through the dollar towards the British sterling. Thus the so'e domination of British sterling over te Indian rupee may be very gravely shaken. Just now an American shipowner has created a sensation in the plan of the British Parliament for subsidising the British Cunard Co., and its new merger. The Cunard Co had a powerful rival in the White Star Line which is extensively a British Co., but which owing to its recent heavy indebtedness has come under the control of American financiers through the Oceanic Co.

The Chairman of the Oceanic Co. has just now returned to New York from London and has there repudiated his agreement with the Cunard Co. to work in harmony in the future. He has threatened to move for an injunction in the American Law Courts to stop the American financiers and shareholders from agreeing to the British merger, and acting upon the same and that he would insist upon the American shipping interest being cared for against the British move of subsidising British shipping by nearly ten million pounds. This is a somewhat intricate problem, and whether the American Court can and will interfere, remains to be seen. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has, however, assured Parliament not to get agitated by the American opposition and has expressed the wisdom of going forward with the Cunard Programme. People who might be affected by the financial arrangements are, however not so easy in their minds, and the Chancellor has been forced to agree to postpone the third Reading of the Cunard Subsidy Bill, till the American situation is cleared up. Ultimately, no serious situation may arise, but this sort of incidents indicate the growing hostility between America and British capitalist interests.

ANGLO-JAP. IMPASSE

Similarly the Japanese negotiations for a textile agreement with Britain have come to a temporary impasse and the Joint Commission has abruptly terminated their discussions. The details of quota and the limitation of Japanese or British textile trade have not been discussed at all. The Japanese are quite prepared to discuss all such matters, in so far as they relate to British Empire only. The British delegates want to come to an understanding with regard to Japan's export trade in any part of the world. Of course if this is done once for the cotton industry, it would soon spread to the artificial silk industry, pottery, wood work, paper etc., in which Japan mendous rapidity. The division is spreading her trade with treof the whole world and trade between two rival countries is an unheard of step because it destroys the fundamental basis of capitalism which is based on competition. The attempt of the British to stifle Japanese competition will have for the present a contrary effect. Japan will swiftly move to adopt retaliatory measures against Great Britain in all markets of the world. Britain may adopt counter measures inside, the British Empire, but the fight against the terribly cheap Japanese goods in important markets would be a disastrous once for British industrial finance. The Japanese Diet has already submitted to its Finance Committee certain draft proposals for her export trade, which is generally believed to be the inevitable retaliatory answer of Japan to the breakdown of British negotiations. It remains to be seen if a general wholesale commercial war between Britain and Japan would affect the recent understanding arrived at between Japan and British India. After this attitude of Oriental resistance. Lancashire would naturally be too eager to rush to a definite agreement with India on the basis of the notorious Mody Pact.

"BRITISH STEEL INROAD

After the cotton industry of Britain, comes her steel industry, which is making fresh demands upon the divisional claims of the British steel industry in the markets of India. They are not only pressing for preference on the basis of Ottawa discussions, but they art artfully trying to improve certain privileges in the docks and harbours of Western India which will place them in a position of undoubted advantage over Indian made iron and steel. In British Colonies, Indian steel products will be at the mercy of what encouragement and assistance the generous manufacturers of Britain will give to the short-sighted manufacturers of India through their established agencies. The result of this doubtful assistance can be more easily imagined than described.

MARX ANNIVERSARY

On Wednesday on the fifty-first anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, revolutionary workers of London gathered under the direction of the Marx Memorial Library and Workers' School at Highgate Cemetery, where Marx was buried.

On laying the wreath for the School, R. Page Arnot, the Principal, said: "Fifty years ago Karl Marx died. Mankind, as was said by his life-long comrade-in-arms Frederick Engels, was shorter by a head To-day the whole world is witness to the teachings of Marx. The law of motion of capitalist society that he discovered is working on to the inevitable outcome that he foretold. He made the working class "conscious of its own position and its needs, and conscious of the conditions of its own liberation. "It it was said of him that "struggle was his element," then we may also say that to preserve and spread the teachings of Marx in all its purity and strength has been a struggle from that day to this. And the legacy he left us is not only his teachings and his unity of revolutionary theory and practice, but the struggle against all the falsifications and distortions of Marxism,—a struggle that was led by his greatest disciple, Lenin. Already in the Soviet Union over one-sixth of the globe, we see the triumph of Marxism; already, there, under the leadership of Stalin, the classless society is coming into being. And in this country, today, we stand by the grave of Marx in full confidence that here, too, we shall witness the triumph of Marxism, the liberation of the working class and the colonial peoples, and the building of Socialism by the dictatorship of the proletariat. To-day, therefore, louder than ever let us raise the slogan: "Proletearians of All Countries, Unite!"

SIMONITE'S BID FOR POWER

The scramble of the Simonites and MacDonaldites to secure seats at the next General Election is causing much bad blood in Government circles. About thirty seats now held by Conservative M.P.s have been provisionally considered by the National Co-ordinating Committee as possible places for the Simonites to contest. It is true that these are constituencies which the Government cannot possibly hope to retain at the General Election but this is no real consolation for the Tory M.P.s who are expected to withdraw to make way for Sir John Simon's followers. Among the suggested constituencies is Sunderland at present held by Mr. Luke Thompson and Mr. S. Storey. One of these if the arrangement goes through would be expected to retire for a Simonite. No doubt efforts will be made to give dislodged Conservative M.P.s chance in other constituencies where the sitting members are retiring for business or health reasons, but the prospects are far too "chancy" for the M.P.s concerned to show any enthusiasm for the project. The case of the MacDonaldites is different. They can be alloted a number of seats, but even of a more difficult character than those planned for the Simonites. But the National Group is at its wits' end to find candidates, even if the constituencies are available. The fact is that Mr. MacDonald has no party at all. And this is now thoroughly well-known to the Co-ordinating Committee.

TOWN DUTIES

Grievances Of Traders

(By SARABHAI.)

"This must be omitted as the "duty thus imposed cannot fairly "be expected of the dock super-"visor and is in fact never per-"formed by him."

On this only argument the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay recommended on the 6th March, 1931 and got amended Rules 13(1) 13(2) and 19(2) in respect of the payment of the refund of town duties.

The amendments were confirmed by the Government resolution in the General Department on 23rd March, 1931, and they came into force on the first day of April, 1931.

They were thus sanctioned by the Standing Committee and confirmed by Government within 17 and enforced within 25 days of March, 1931.

Uncalled-for

This record of acceleration exceptional as it was in Municipal annals would have been hailed with a welcome by the trading community if the amendments were designed to accord them further facilities and assistance for re-export of commodities as also for obtaining refund of town duty paid on their import in the Municipal limits of Bombay under Section 194A for total exemptions and Section 195(2) for refund of the levy. The hurried amendments uncalled-for as they were, harried the trader, instead by denying to him the opportunities of sifting out errors at the first stage and of tendering complete set of documents and thereby of transcribing into the register their correct contents which was the essential aim of the original rule acknowledged by Municipal authorities when the rules were revised. Rule 13(1) in the original provided that "The supervisor "shall compare all the documents "(one consignment note and the "town duty export note in dupli-"cate) and if the particulars con-"tained therein do not correspond "or the said documents are in-"complete in any respect or con-"tain any erasures or alterations "he shall return the same to the "exporter but if the said docu-"ments are in order he shall with "stamp mark one copy of the ex-"port note 'original' and the other "duplicate' and shall register the "export note in a register to be "kept for the purpose in such "form as the Commissioner may "from time to time prescribe and "shall note the register number "and the date of registration on "all the three documents and ini-"tial such note."

The same rule after amendment lays down that "On receipt of the "documents the supervisor shall "with stamps mark one copy of "the export note 'original' and the "other 'duplicate' and shall regis-"ter 'the export note' in a register "to be kept for the purpose . . . "and shall note the register num-"ber and the date of registration "on all the three documents and "initial such note."

Because "the supervisor has never performed the duty" laid on him by the original rule he by the amended rule is blessed with absolution from discharging this part only of his functions. Verily this is putting a premium on dereliction of duty, insubordination and negligence of a departmental head in charge of the re-export business of Bombay. Has he never performed his duties since 1878 when the rules evidently were first confirmed or since 1888 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act or since these original rules of 1912 were enforced? The trader is further puzzled when he finds that he alone is deprived of the benefit of the supervisor's supervision of documents even though he is still holding his job regularly, drawing his decent salary and discharging his other duties under Section 3 of the same Rule 13 as also under several other rules, namely, 16, and 35, and many more. The supervisor is assuredly paid from the accruals of the tax paid by the trader. The trader may legitimately claim whether it was fair thus to refuse the help of the supervisor's services to the re-exporter alone.

Under the amended Rules the supervisor on receipt of document straightway stamps them, enters them in the register and initials them. The register is ruled out with regular columns for specific entries. While copying the contents he notices the defect or error in the document when the space in the register remains unfilled without the specific entry. Thus knowing that the document is incomplete because of either error or omission he forwards the documents for further action. Is it adequate discharge of duty? The rule amended con ravenes the high object of the framers of the rules of 1910-12.

In 1910 when the revision of the rules was contemplated all the prominent merchants' associations and Chambers of Commerce railways and the dock authorities were invited for consultation with regard to the objections then raised by them to Rule 13(1) the revenue refund officer of the Municipality had explained in the aims and objects of the revision that the object of the supervisor being obliged to compare documents "is to give every reasonable opportunity to the exporter of tendering documents that shall be free from errors and omissions but not to relieve him from reasonable care in their preparation and submission" (vide page 392 proceedings of the Standing Committee 1910-11). The ways of the supervisor by the amended rule creates occasion of disfiguring the register and of making correct entries again when at a later stage the municipal export inspector notes the variances in the documents under Rules 17 and 16.

Unreasonable

The amended rules are, besides, unreasonable because they are partial and unequal in their operation as between different classes. The said supervisor for export by sea is the identical functionary for export by land and is designated registering clerk. The latter clerk yet performs the same duties under Rule 5 page 45 of total exemptions of direct exports and Government goods. He compares returns in complete documents for correction and enters into the register correct documents.

Rules of such partial and unequal operation are "ultra vires" (vide Braies on interpretation of Statute Laws pages 268. On page 273 per Lord Russel C. J. in Kruse v. Johnson 13 App. Case 446) Unreasonable in what sense? If "for instance they (by Laws) were found to be partial and unequal in their operation as between different classes." Aptly herein the rules accord differential reatments to claimants of refunds nd claimants of exemptions; herefore, the rules are unjust nd "ultra vires". The buyer of the aggrieved exports are for reinstatement of rule 13(1) and for giving them the help and cooperation of the supervisor as of the registering clerk so that the generous aim and the wise object of the original rules may be fulfilled and correct documents only can be entered into the register which would thus be immune from errors and omissions unconsciously left in the documents when first presented.

(To Be Continued.)

WOMAN & CHILD IN CRIMINAL LAW

Kashmir State's Elaborate Regulation

JAMMU, March 24.

With a view to control unlawful associations of women and children some sections have been added to the Jammu and Kashmir State Criminal Law Regulation.

It has been provided that whenever a woman or a child is a member of an unlawful association or takes part in meetings of any such association or contributes or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such association or in any way assists the operations of any such associations, a court having jurisdiction may issue a summons to such woman or child to appear in court on a particular date. Such summons shall, if possible, be served on the woman and on the child and one copy shall be affixed at the door of the Court issuing the summons and one copy at the door of the house in which the woman or the child is supposed to reside on credible information.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT

On the date so fixed the case against the woman or child shall be heard whether the woman or child be present or not and whether service may have been made on the person of the woman or child or not; provided that in the absence of the woman or child only a sentence of fine shall be recoverable from the husband, father or guardian of such woman or child or from any person in whose house the woman or child may be residing at the time of the commission of the offence as if the fine had been imposed on such husband, father, guardian or person.

A child would include any male up to 18 years of age and a woman would include any female, whatever her age may be.—United Press.

IN MEMORY OF SIR A. MUKHERJEE

Bronze Statue Unveiled In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 25.

A beautiful bronze statue of the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, commanding a panoramic view from its place in the Chowringhee Corner of Chittaranjan Avenue, was unveiled this morning by the Raja of Santosh, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the elite of the city. The statue which has been subscribed for by the public and the Calcutta University is the work of Mr. Deviprasad Roy Chowdhury, the Principal of Madras Government School of Art.—United Press.

AIR LEAGUE FOR BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 4).

sist in the flotation of such a loan, —a loan which may go beyond the parity line of the L.C.C. credit in the finance market. The new Labour Committee on Housing has already begun to move backward instead of going forward and it has decided first to initiate an enquiry into the real need of the whole county of London. Such an enquiry may occupy nearly two years and thus the three years of the present County Council may end in very little being substantially achieved.

In Parliament at Westminster, the routine work is centred round the budget and day after day various estimates are passed to enable the King's Government to be carried on after the 31st of March when the present financial year comes to an end. The budget as a whole will be passed in the first week of August. There is no doubt that the last Hunger March has created a new spirit which is held rerponsible for the Labour success at the L.C.C. election, and, therefore, there is a strong tendency to change the Government policy in favour of the unemployed. There are two main demands, namely, to increase the present unemployment benefit of fifteen shillings per male adult per week to its former limit of seventeen shillings and to raise the allowance of poor children, as otherwise the members fear that their seats would be lost at the next general election. The Archbishop of York, who before attaining this office, had become a member of the Labour Party, has come out openly in favour of this increase This has considerably upset Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the voice of an Archbishop is likely to force his hands more quickly than those of any "Red agitators

AIR LEAGUE

Following the example of the old Navy League, the die-hard Conservatives and war enthusiasts are contemplating creating a new Air League with exactly a similar cry, that the British air force must be greater than that of any other nation in the world. The advocates of air force argue that air craft does not cost such large sums of money as cruisers and battleships. However, they want both at the same time. If Britain were to cut down her naval expenditure by half, she could with the help of the other half have the biggest air force in the world, but her Jingo advocates want both. The underground revolt among the backbenchers on this issue seems to be so threatening that Mr. Baldwin had to pacify them with a promise that if the big world Powers did not come to an agreement about air armaments, Britain would take necessary steps to have the biggest air force in the world. The Tory Jingos take this as the usual Baldwinian method of delaying action by instituting anotner futile Disarmament Conference limited to the question of air craft alone, on the lines of the Naval Disarmament Conference of the first Labour Government. To allay this fear, Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary repeated the assurance that Mr. Baldwin and the whole National Government meant business. He explained that voluntary limitation of air craft with a greater safety than competitive multiplication of the same and endangering the lives of all civilians in any future war. He justified Baldwin's advice on the ground that whilst general disarmament was a huge and complex question, the question of air armament was a simple issue affecting very few big Powers.

The realists see the possibility of an agreement for limitation of the war in air if there is no agreed limitation of war on land or sea. Perhaps Sir John Simon has been attempting to get into favour with the Tory section by promising early action for an increased air force for Britain. His days in the National Government have been numbered and he knows pretty well that his future lies in the Tory camp alone. Another amazing speech of the Foreign Secretary has been at the luncheon of the National Liberal Club where he tried to explain away his so-called life-long conviction in Free Trade and his present whole-hearted support of the Tory policy of tariffs and other limitations of imports. He frankly confessed that he has now completely changed his views. This confession will greatly modify the opposition with which Sir John Simon is at present faced.

Any policy of increased air armament in Britain would naturally suit the military authorities in India who are waiting for an excuse for a further increase in the Empire Air Force. Ways and means will, therefore, be found to have a chain of huge fighting air encampments not only on the North West Frontier Provinces and on the Northern Fontier of Burma but even in Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet and Kashmir.

WHITE PAPER IGNORED

In the midst of disarmament politics, the India White Paper and the labours of the Joint Select Committee occupy lesser and lesser place in the public eye. Hardly anybody is really worried as to what may or may not happen to the Indian constitution. Of the politically conscious, fifty per cent. of the population may be taken as followers of die-hard Tories who think that there is no possibility of effective opposition or stubborn fight in India against Parliament. They, therefore, see no need to make any concessions, large or small, to the Indian people. They believe that though the concessions in the White Paper may be innocent in themselves they are bound to encourage agitation. They consider the transfer of the control of police and law to the Indians as a serious menace and not an ordinary placating concessions. About forty per cent. of the remainder of the population is composed of Liberals, Labourites and what may be called the broad-minded Tories, who believe in the wisdom of the White Paper concession.

During the week there were two interesting University meetings, One was held at Cambridge called by the Cambridge Students Socialist Society, where Ben Bradley and Saklatwala were the principle speakers. The largest number of opposing questions at this meeting came from Indian students who generally advocated a parliamentary rule of the intellectuals as being best suited to India.

GOLD SOVEREIGNS

Thousand Millions Struck Since 1817

What will be the future of the golden sovereign?

Will it join the ranks of old-world coinages, and be passed from hand to hand at some value reflecting its value as gold at any given moment?

Will the day come when the striking of gold coin will be recommenced at the Royal Mint for anyone who chooses to bring the necessary gold, and is prepared to pay the prescribed charges, as purely "trade" coins forming no integral part of the coinage system?

Will King George's effigy, in such manner, be perpetuated down the ages, just as Maria Theresa's has been on the silver "thalers" which bear her bust?

In a world of departures from the Gold Standard "Gold Rushes" and hoarding these are among the fascinating speculations put forward by Sir Robert A. Johnson Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, in his report for 1932, published in London recently.

"Such a sea-change in the sovereign, may seem romantic and fanciful" he adds, "but, when all is said and done, a gold coin is only a piece of stamped metal and the definition covers equally the commercial bar of gold which the wealthy hoarder can acquire with comparative ease. What is to prevent the small man being catered for.

"Indeed signs are not wanting that the demand is by no means imaginary and we may yet see the traffic in 400-ounce bars of gold accompanied by the marketing in small quantities of Mint guaranteed metal within the reach of the acquisitive small man."

Of well over a thousand million in British gold coin struck since 1817, large quantities must be still in being. It is interesting to speculate says Sir Robert how far the sovereign has already joined the archaic ducats in the hands of the small hoarders,

"One of the seeming paradoxes of the present situation is that while gold is disappearing more and more from the sight at least of ordinary mortals, its production goes on increasing year by year, stimulated by the cash premium generally obtainable."

"Yet with all the steady and seemingly huge accretions to the world's stock of the metal, an eminent authority estimates the whole of the gold produced in the last 500 years could be packed into the small space of a 40ft. cube and would suffice only to put £5 a week in red gold into the pay envelopes of 18 millions men for a single year!"

The growth of a new form of trafficking—that of coin—which was introduced when Britain went off the gold stadard is referred to.

Just as the United States had its rum-runners when it went officially off strong liquor and the rest of the world did not, the report states, so South Africa, when the Mother Counry and some of the Dominions suspended the gold standard had her traffickers in coin.

"It seems likely" Sir Robert says "from reports I have received that substantial accumulations of silver coin from the southern counties of England were regularly collected in Southampton and deliberately placed on board ship for the express purpose of dumping in South Africa."

DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

At the Bristol University, there was the Annual Discussion Night on Saturday and the meeting was inaugurated by the international socialist group of the University. The subject was "Democracy and Indian peasants." No less a person than Lord Lloyd was invited to speak but his Lordship found himself unable to attend and appointed, as his substitute, Sir Louis Stuart. On behalf of the University undergraduates, a promising young Indian student, Mr. Singh, was nominated to speak in defence of the democratic institutions of Indian peasants. The British socialist students had put forward an out and out anti-imperialist advocate, Mr. Bradwell, but at the last moment they withdrew his name and invited Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. Sir Louis Stuart took more than an hour in reading out a carefully prepared speech to prove that from times immemorial Indians had always believed in one man's rule. He briefly put it to the audience that what hundreds of millions of Indian peasants wanted was always a Rajah or a Saheb to rule over them and not any kind of a Parliamentary leader. He gave the usual colourful picture of how the great Moghuls and the great Peshwas ruled the land of many tribes, many languages and many religions. Mr. Singh went further past in the old history of India. He referred to the mythological records and stories dating from 4000 B.C. He tried to prove how Indians were first in establishing and managing popular Republics. He also asserted that though an Indian villager was at present kept illiterate he was still capable of peaceful conduct of his village, and tribal "Punchayats." Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that whilst Sir Louis Stuart's observations might be honest and his description more or less correct his outlook was entirely wrong and his logic and inferences altogether fallacious. In the subsequent discussion, Lord Apsley, Conservative M.P., for Bristol, cross-examined Mr. Saklatvala as to the form of democracy that he had advocated for India. Mr. Saklatvala said that he was astounded at the ignorance and effrontary of any Englishman who after the experience of the "Khaki" Election of 1918, or the Zinovieff Forgery Election of 1924 or the Pin Money Election of 1931 dared to describe the present parliamentary system as truly democratic.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 6).

Religion is in accordance with the normal constitution of mind. But Dr. D'Avoine and his co-rationalists claim to be the only sane people in the world! The rule must give way to the exception! As well might the lunatics say that everybody was mad except themselves!

Dr. D'Avoine thinks that the ideas about God are ideas about nothing, thus implying that it is possible to have ideas about nothing, nothing gives rise to nothing, certainly not to ideas. To have ideas about nothing is to think about nothing. To think about nothing is not to think at all. It is thus impossible to have ideas about nothing.

Dr. D'Avoine complains that all the superstitions we see around us are due to the idea of God and Immortality. Strange that nothing should give rise to superstitions! But this is no proof that God does not exist. There may be plenty of superstitions about Dr. D'Avoine himself. But that is no proof that he does not exist. If he did not exist, there would be no superstitions about him. Similarly if God did not exist, there would be no superstitions about 'Him.'

If there were no God, that is, a Supreme Being external to man, whose law man ought to obey, then every man would be his own god, thus a law unto himself, and the distinction between right and wrong would perish. He might have to do certain things because compelled by the civil power and social convention. But the sense of duty to a supreme ideal would be absent, the sense of duty which often involves sacrifice of personal inclination for the sake of higher ideas of goodness and truth. The rationalists' hope to feed the flickering flame of his religious spirit with a "religion of humanity" is doomed to disappointment. Logically, his "religion of humanity" can only mean, "Every man for himself."—Yours, etc.,

H. W. NISSANKA.
Y. M. C. A., Byculla,
March 24.

Mass Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed paper I beg to suggest a plan for the diffusion of education among the masses.

The majority of our children have to face the problem of bread at a very tender age. That is why 66 per cent of our children cannot receive primary education according to the authentic report published by Mr. Parulekar. Young boys working in the hotels and little girls, selling fruits by the road-side, are instances that speak for themselves in this respect. These children could be educated and given ample opportunities to bloom only if our educational institutions took their charge. But alas! they are ever starving for funds.

If these institutions make it a point to take these children and employ their energy in the right way towards making money and also towards educating them, a great thing will be achieved. In consideration of their services to the institution, of which we shall talk later on, some money should be given to their parents to maintain themselves. What parent will be dissatisfied if their wards receive education as well as money?

Let us think of probable lines which such institutions may handle for their financial independence. In big towns like Bombay a dairy farm may be run on scientific and hygienic basis. It should be under the direction of an honest doctor of hygiene and the public should be invited to inspect it. The aims of the institution should be brought home to their mind. The noble aims, coupled with the guarantee of pure milk, butter and ghee being supplied, will make the scheme a great success.

Provision stores and others stocking materials for the school, the college and the society, should be opened. This plan, beside being profitable, will produce efficient salesmen and we will be working towards the making of a nation of educated shop-keepers instead of a country of slaves. The present education creates a mania for posts with fat salaries, which are not offered to each and everybody. This mania will be replaced by an honest desire to work independently in the sense that all labour is dignified. Fruit-shops, book-stalls, etc., can be organised for students preparing for a particular vocation. Merchants may be approached with a view to employing the students outside the school hours.

Handicrafts should find a suitable place in the school programme and if possible students should be taught the various arts and crafts, e.g., carpentry, embroidery, book-binding etc. If the funds of the institution permit every year some deserving students should be sent to the foreign countries on condition that they will work for the institution on their return. There is plenty of scope in sugar, glass, leather and the like industries. All this is possible only if the poor parents are freed from the anxieties and worries of the stomach.

Thus we will have a better standard of life both spiritual and material. We are principally a nation of philosophers, of idealists. Many of us display so much of cunningness and vain diplomacy for the plain reason that we have no bread. Once the problem of bread is solved in an honourable way, we will have time enough to lead a life both virtuous and pious, the national heritage of our motherland.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Rationalism And Imortality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to Dr. D'Avoine's letter on rationalism published in your issue of yesterday, may I point out that rationalism precludes the fact that there are certain things that from their very nature are not "verifiable by experience," as, for instance, immortality and eternal life and the object of revelation having been to make known what cannot be discovered by man's unaided intellect, these and innumerable other otherwise unknowable things have, therefore, been revealed. For "whether peace or war, life or death, joy or sorrow prevail, the knowledge of life eternal is the one thing that gives purpose to our earthly existence and makes life worth living: The firm conviction that this life is but the scene of preparation for a life that will be fuller, nobler and unending is the one great factor that gives us patience to endure and courage to attempt the manifold tasks of our daily lives. As Emerson truly says "No sooner do we try to get rid of the idea of Immortality than Pessimism raises its head . . . human griefs seem little worth assuaging; human happiness (at the best) to be worth increasing. The whole moral world is reduced to a point. Good and evil, right and wrong, become infinitesimal matters. The affections die away, die of their own conscious feebleness and uselessness. A moral paralysis creeps over us."

As an antidote to athiesm and irreligion, the youthful reader should carefully read and ponder "Great Thoughts" which a bookseller will get for him from London."—Yours, etc.

ISMERY.

Petit Library

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The J. N. Petit Institute Library is at present having a keenly contested election of six members to represent the general body of members on the Managing Committee. It appears from all accounts that the affairs of this big Library for the llast several years have not been what one would desire them to be, owing chiefly to the fact that the trustees who are only the trustees of "the land and building" of the Institute, have been encroaching upon the rights of the Managing Committee. The elected members have been receiving very indifferent treatment lately, and, it is understood, four of them (viz., Dr. J. N. Choksy, Mr. S. P. Gazdar, Mr. A. K. A. Munshi and Mr. K. J. Khambata) have issued a manifesto to the members of the Institute, wherein they have enumerated a number of grievances.

The above mentioned elected members point out a number of improvements which they have, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in putting through. They, however, state that having regard to the present attitude of the trustees, it has become impossible for the elected members to make any headway unless the general body of members returns to the Managing Committee one solid body of six persons pledged to work in unison and to safeguard the interests and carry out the wishes of that general body. With that end in view they have submitted the names of six persons, (namely, Dr. J. N. Choksy, M.B., B.S., Mr. S. P. Gazdar, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor; Mr. A. K. A. Munshi, B.A., Mr. K. J. Khambata, M.A., LL.B, Advocate (O.S.); Mr. B. P. Sethna, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); and Mr. Karl J. Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B., (Bar-at-law); and they request the general body of members to give their solid support to these six gentlemen, as it is only a solid body of six elected members, speaking with one voice on behalf of the general body of members which can make itself felt in the Managing Committee.

It is hoped that the members will respond to this appeal, and thus secure a controlling voice over the management of this important public charitable institution. They are reminded that the last day for sending in their Voting papers is Tuesday, 27th March —Yours, etc.,

"MEMBER."

The Earthquake

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A day or two ago the newspapers published Gandhiji's speech in which he reiterated his belief that the earthquake was God's punishment for sins of Indians. Some persons ridicule Mr. Gandhi's belief. I would, however, point out that other great and good men besides the Mahatma have held similar belief. For instance, President Lincoln whom John Bright called one of the greatest and noblest men held that the American Civil War was Divine punishment for the sin of Negro slavery committed by the people of the Southern States of the American Republic and tolerated by the Northern States of the Union. In a letter to a Southern man Mr. Lincoln said:—

". . . . If God now wills the removal of a great wrong and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God" Referring to the "blessings of fruitful fields" and other bounties in spite of the desolation of war. Lincoln said: "They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy" and Mr. Lincoln appointed "a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens for all His mercies" which is annually observed on the last Thursday of November in the American Republic. Poets in the East have sung "If a man fears God and lives righteously how can and why should any suffering come to him"?

The reader will see from above that many great souls share Mr. Gandhi's belief that earthquakes, etc. are God's punishment for men's sins of pride, hatred, covetousness, impurity, anger—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

B. B. C. I. Railway Wadhwan Loco Staff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the transfer of some of the Branch line sections of Ahmedabad District to Gaikwar's Baroda State Railway, most of the Staff of the B. B. & C. I., including drivers, fitters, boiler-makers, shunters, etc., working at Mehsana, have been shifted to Wadhwan junction. As there are no sufficient railway quarters at Wadhwan junction, these employees are obliged to live in hired tenements in Wadhwan civil station.

Wadhwan being a centre of trade and its climate being considered congenial for the cure of T. B. patients, is a very congested station and the trend of house rents here is always high. For a single room tenement one has generally to pay Rs. 2 per month. Loco staff are entitled to have free quarters but for want of such quarters, they are at present lining in the town where they have to pay high rents, and are further obliged to pay the "Bhisti" for the water supply and the Bhangi for the cleaning of their private latrines. The least one has to pay for the water supply is Re. 1 and as 6 to 8 for latrines per month. As is well-known there is scarcity of water here.

Under these circumstances the staff concerned experience great hardship and inconvenience and naturally expect the Company to afford them adequate relief.

The Agent B. B. & C. I. Rly. has lately granted some increment to the Loco staff at Wadhwan junction up to the pay of Rs. 30 per month. The increment being very limited in margin does not offer any appreciable relief even to the staff up to the grade of Rs. 30.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Association, Ahmedabad, has represented the matter to the Agent and has requested the latter to grant an all round house rent allowance of 10 per cent. to all Loco employees, encluding drivers, fitters, boiler-makers, shunters, etc. Just as is given to the traffic staff lining in the town.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTILAL DEO MURARI.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the tenth of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.")

X.

It is now necessary to give some answer to the second question asked by our imaginary critic at the beginning of the last article—"What is the necessity for retaining such a large British element in the Defence Forces?" There are, of course, two different questions involved. The first is the question of the strength of the British Army stationed in India; and the second is the question of the replacement of British by Indian officers in the Indian Army. The whole subject has been so frequently and so fully discussed elsewhere that it is impossible to throw much new light on it and it would be a waste of time to reproduce all the arguments that have been brought forward on one side or the other. The demand for an expert enquiry into the possibility of reducing the number of British troops in India was made by the Defence Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference. The enquiry itself developed, as it necessarily had to, into an examination of the strength and composition of the entire Army in India; and the results of this enquiry received the full consideration of the Committee of Imperial Defence, whose responsibility in all matters affecting the safety of the Empire as a whole (and not only India in particular) was recognised without reservation by the Sub-Committee referred to above. The problem thus involved an examination of the even wider issue of the extent to which the Army in India is maintained for Imperial, as distinct from purely Indian, purposes, which, in its turn was exhaustively discussed by the Tribunal set up in 1932 to make recommendations on the vexed question of the Capitation Rates and also on the claim that His Majesty's Government should make a contribution towards the cost of the defence of India. Finally, the first main question referred to above could not be entirely separated from the second, for the simple reason that the present policy with regard to the "Indianisation" of the Indian Army, as already explained in a previous article, involves the replacement of certain units of the British Army (e.g., in the Artillery) by new units of the Indian Army and thus has a direct bearing on the reduction of the number of British troops serving in India.

No Reduction In British Troops.

The results of these enquiries have now been published and it is unnecessary to do more than refer the reader to the announcement that has been made on the subject of the reduction in the number of British Troops and to the Report of the Capitation Rate Tribunal with the decisions of His Majesty's Government thereon. The position, very briefly is that it has been decided not to make any immediate reduction in the strength of the British Army serving in India. On the other hand, it should be realised that there has been a reduction of over 20,000 British Officers and Fighting troops on the Indian establishment since 1914 and that the Indianisation of a Division and a Cavalry Brigade will eventually involve the disappearance from India of one Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, two brigades (eight Batteries) of Royal Field Artillery and one Brigade (four Batteries) of Light Artillery. Moreover, the contribution of about Rs. 2 crores which His Majesty's Government has decided to make towards the cost of the defence of India, although it is not ear-marked in any way and has no particular reference to the British portion of the Army in India, will, in practice, relieve the Indian taxpayer of payments equivalent to the cost of 11 battalions of British Infantry that is to say, about 1|4 of the British Infantry in India.

The reasons for the Indian demand for the reduction of British troops and the Indianisation of the Indian Army are twofold. They are partly financial, on the ground that British troops cost more than Indian troops, and partly political, because there is a perfectly natural feeling that, until India can stand on her own in the matter of defence, it will be impossible for her to achieve the measure of self-government towards which she is aiming. To take the first of these reasons first, it will be of interest to examine how much India is paying at present for British troops and what the saving would amount to if they were entirely replaced by Indian troops. The Defence Estimates are not compiled in such a way as to give a ready answer to this enquiry, but the information was given in 1932 in reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly that the total cost of the British portion of the Army in India might be taken to amount to Rs. 13 crores. This referred to fighting troops. Statement I in the Defence Estimates also gives the information that the total strength of the British personnel in the Defence Forces (including the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Marine and the permanent establishment of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces) amounted on April 1st, 1933, to 7,154 officers (including the 143 Indian Officers with King's Commissions who are technically counted as British Officers) and 60,038 British other ranks. The Fighting units' and Staffs accounted for 4,562 British officers and 55,052 British other ranks or a total of 59,614: the Administrative and Ancillary Services included 2,241 British officers and 3,707 British other ranks besides, of course, a large number of Indian other ranks; the Royal Air Force had 256 British officers and 1,881 British other ranks; and the Royal Indian Marine contained 95 British officers and 35 British other ranks.

British Troops Cost Over 8 Crores.

There are five British Cavalry Regiments in India whose strength in British personnel comes to roughly 3,000. There are 45 British Infantry Battalions which account for approximately 40,500 officers and men. There are 30 Batteries of Artillery with a British strength of about 10,0000 officers and men. The difference between the total of 53,500 thus arrived at and the 59,614 mentioned above under Fighting units is accounted for by the number of British officers and other ranks employed in Signals, Engineers (Sappers and Miners,) the Tank Corps, Staffs and the 1,700 odd British officers who serve with the Cavalry and Infantry units of the Indian Army.

So far as the Cavalry and Infantry units are concerned, a ready comparison is available in the figures of cost which have already been quoted in an earlier article and which are published on page 25 of the current years' Defence Estimates. The five British Cavalry regiments cost Rs. 80.25 lakhs while the same number of Indian Cavalry regiments would cost Rs. 35.80 lakhs. The saving therefore would amount to Rs. 44.45 lakhs. The 45 British Infantry battalions cost about Rs. 7.77 crores, while the same number of Indian Infantry battalions would cost about Rs. 3.02 crores. The saving would therefore amount to about Rs. 4.75 crores.

The combined cost of the British Cavalry and Infantry units comes to about Rs. 8-1|2 crores, that is to say, about two-thirds of the cost of the British Army in India. If a corresponding saving could be secured on the replacement of British by Indian personnel in the remaining units of the British Army and also in the Indian Army itself, the total savings would come to something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 9-1|2 crores. It is not to be expected, however, that anything like this result could be obtained. The real saving comes in on the cost of the British soldier as compared with that of the Indian sepoy. The pay and allowances of the former come to Rs. 840 a year against Rs. 280 for the latter. In the officer ranks the difference cannot be nearly so marked. In fact at present the Indian King's commissioned officer receives the same pay as his British 'confrere' in the Indian Army; and although, as already stated in a previous article, the rates of pay for the Indian Commissioned officer of the future may be lowered, it is impossible as yet to say what the reduction will amount to. In any case, as we have already had occasion to notice, the proportion of officers to other ranks outside the fighting units is far higher than it is inside them. Further, in these other units—and also even in the Artillery and Engineers—a considerable proportion of the other ranks are already Indian. At a most liberal estimate, therefore, the possible savings outside the Cavalry and Infantry should not be placed at more than, say, Rs. 3 crores; and this would give a total saving following the disappearance of the entire British element in the Army in India of something under Rs. 8 crores, excluding, of course, the cost of pensions.

Two Facts.

However rapid might be the process of withdrawing British units and Indianising the Indian Army, it is obvious that many years would have to elapse before this saving could be secured; and there are two further facts that have to be taken into consideration. In the first place, the strength of both British Cavalry and Infantry units is considerably greater than that of the corresponding units of the Indian Army (except in the case of Gurkha battalions) and this must not be overlooked in comparing the cost of the two and substituting the latter for the former. In the second place, the Indianisation of the Indian Army involves, logically, the disappearance of the grade of Viceroy's Commissioned officers and a corresponding increase in the number of full Commissioned officers per battalion. With a homogeneous set of officers the need for this link between British officers and Indian other ranks must cease to exist; and the Indianised battalion of the future will contain the full complement of 28 officers, as is the case in the British Army, instead of the 12 King's Commissioned officers and 20 Viceroy's Commissioned officers who are at present included in its establishment. The pay of the Indian Commissioned officer being necessarily higher than that of the Viceroy's Commissioned officer, the expense will be correspondingly increased; and, in fact, it has been calculated that the cost of the fully Indianised Infantry battalion of the future will probably be only a few thousand rupees less than that of the present battalion with its 12 British Officers.

So much for the financial side of the problem. The complete withdrawal of the British Army from India combined with the replacement of all British by Indian personnel, both in the British and Indian portions of the Army in India, would certainly not have the effect of reducing the cost of the defence of the country to pre-war levels; and yet it may be asserted with some confidence that most Indians would not press for a reduction in the present strength of the Armed Forces if they consisted entirely of 'Indian personel.' The implications of this statement deserve careful reflection.

No Difference.

Turning now to the political aspect of the problem, it can be agreed at once that there should be nothing but approval, and even admiration, for the sentiment which prompts the demand that India should be placed as early as possible in a position to undertake her own defence without outside assistance. The demand incidentally implies that the Defence Services are the greatest of all the "Nation-building" departments of the State. The subject is a difficult one. It has been said over and over again that there is no disagreement between the Government and their critics as to the ultimate object in view and that the difference lies in the two opposing views as to the pace at which it should be reached. That is true; and no useful object would be served by repeating the well-worn arguments that have been used on either side. It would also be a work of supererogation to controvert in detail the contention that the Army in India, and particularly the British portion of it, is maintained for Imperial purposes at the cost of the Indian taxpayer with the express object of relieving the burden on the British taxpayer. Every argument that has ever been used by Indian politicians on this aspect of the question was fully and ably placed before the Capitation Rate Tribunal; and the report of that highly authoritative body is open for all to read. There are, however, one or two observations to be made which may open up new lines of thought on the whole of this vexed subject

It is commonly said that the present policy is based on a profound distrust of the Indian, the origins of which may be traced back to the Muiny. Now it cannot be denied that the post-Mutiny policy 'was' based on such distrust—and, indeed, it is difficult to over-estimate the time by which the clock of India's progress was put back by that episode in her history. The policy deliberately adopted after the Mutiny was the well-known plan of not putting all one's eggs into one basket. No single class in the Army was allowed to preponderate; a definite ratio was laid down between Indian and British troops; and a system of 'counterpoise' was established—"Firstly, (in the words of Sir John Lawrence) the great counterpoise of the European and, secondly, that of the various native races." To-day, happily distrust of this kind no longer exists. There is no question about the loyalty of the Indian Army. The tables have to some extent been turned; and such distrust as exists is the distrust felt by politicians of the sincerity of the Government in their programme of Indianisation, and the distrust that unfortunately seems to grow no less between the various communities themselves. The point may be illustrated further by the criticisms that are so often heard of the present policy of confining recruitment for the Army to certain so-called "martial classes." It is frequently argued that the post-Mutiny policy has been responsible for the "demartialisation"—not to mention "emasculation"—of large sections of the population. If this were true, the argument that is frequently advanced on the opposite side, to the effect that Indians are fit and ready to take the place of British soldiers, would be clearly unsustainable. The real objection is apparently that the post-Mutiny policy has 'not' been adhered to. As the dangers receded which that policy was designed to avoid, the military authorities have gradually returned to the policy of recruiting particular classes because they were the best fighting material, instead of putting their eggs into a number of different baskets. And what the critic really means, when he criticises this policy, is that the classes now recruited are the wrong classes from his particular point of view. His fear, like the fear of the Government in the old days, is lest a particular class should be allowed to predominate in the Army, and, so long as that fear exists, the need for a "counterpoise" remains, although it may be for a different reason. Has the time yet come when the British "counterpoise" can be dispensed with?

Doubt.

What has just been said constitutes one of the answers to the question why it is still necessary to retain a certain number of British troops in India; but there is also another reason. Actual experience in the Great War proved conclusively that, gallant as was the behaviour of Indian troops on countless occasions, their value was greatly increased when fighting with British troops; and if this was the case when Indian troops were themselves led by British officers, it is no less likely to be so when they will be officered entirely by men of their own race. It is no disparagement to the coming generation of Indian Commissioned officers to say, as the Commander-in-Chief said not long ago in the Council of State, that we have not got in India, as we have in England, a large supply of young men with long traditions of leadership in the Army behind them, and therefore there must be an element, not of distrust, but at least of doubt, as to success of the experiment upon which the Government are now fully launched. That is a plain fact. The doubt may be removed—and it is hoped that it will be removed—before many years have passed; but the initial stage of the experiment is certainly not the moment at which to effect a large reduction in the number of British troops serving in India.

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"Dear Old Congress"

RT. HON. S. SASTRI IN REMINISCENT MOOD

KUMBAKONAM, (By Mail).

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri speaking yesterday evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Cultural Association referred at length to the White Paper Scheme and said that the country stood to be benefited by the Scheme in spite of its drawbacks.

He pointed out at the outset that it would be inaccurate to say that the White Paper could give no benefit to India. On the other-hand, it was undoubtedly an improvement on the present state of things. But it must be also admitted that the proposes White Paper constitution was a bitter disappointment since it hardly touched the frinze of their difficulties. There was nothing in the Scheme that seemed to indicate the coming of Dominion Status. Further, there was no indication in the White Paper or in the premises around it that the pace of Indianisation of the army had been quickened; not only that: the Government had not accepted that complete Indianisation of the army was an essential element to define Dominion Status for the country. It was an essential principle of all constitutions that without power of self-defence there could be no Dominion Status in the parliamentary sense of the term. They were quite willing to wait for some time before they could get the complete power to self-defence but the Military Department attitude towards this essential feature of national advance had not been very encouraging and practically very little had been done to negative the policy of suspicion and mistrust permeating the department over the question of Indianisation. People might say that a few young men had been admitted to the commissioner ranks but he must confess that such admissions had been very grudging indeed. There was no authoritative pronouncement of a binding character promising to make India self-sufficient. Neither before or after the White Paper Constitution would India be able to defend herself. That was quite significant.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

Apart from certain advantages gained to British India, the great merit of the Scheme was the clear recognition that it gave to the point which some of them were making constantly, that no constitution would be satisfactory in future which did not comprehend the Indian States and British India. He was sincerely convinced of the fact that the balance of advantage to the country as a whole lay in what they had to do in the near future. Nobody who knew India well could say that India could be a nation even if the States were to be kept out of the constitutional ambit. There might be difficulties in the way not nothing could be gained in postponing their solution. His view was that these difficulties should be negotiated immediately without allowing them to grow greater and greater.

On the whole there was much perhaps that was defective in the W. P. Scheme but it could not be denied that it was a decided improvement on the present state of things.

CONGRESS THEN AND NOW

At this stage Mr. T Adinarayana Chettiar, M L C., of Salem put a question as regards the lecturer's definite recommendation about the White Paper.

Mr. Sastri said "The world is changing fast. Truths that appeared irrefutable yesterday do not so appear to-day. Not only have men and women changed their policies but all social relations not excluding the relation of sexes have changed to a considerable degree. There is no department which has remained immune from this. In this state of flux it takes some courage to say that a man stands where he stood 15 years ago. I really believe with all the conviction of my heart that methods which have paid us so far in the field of sincere and honest national service will pay us in future. You may really ask which are the methods. Are they the methods of the Congress of the yore or the methods of the Congress of to-day? I am thinking of the dear old Congress that I knew. I will not use any harsh language. But you will all agree that about the year 1919, decidedly in 1920, there began a radical change in the out-look of the Congress and the methods adoped by it. If I say that the methods were negative and destructive I will be using strong language. I have never denied what Congress has a constructive side and it has received the energies and enthusiasm of the people in a large measure.

But upon the purely political side the influence of the Congress is much less observable for the reason that early enough in its control of the national movement it took the view it was best to stand outside the constitution rather than working it with the grudging help it could give. I am inclined to think that the methods of the Congress require a revision in the light of the clear experience of the past. That view also is beginning to commend itself to certain sections."

NO ANALOGY.

After appealing to the people a take up the constitution and work it out in a true spirit so as to squeeze the maximum out of it Mr. Sastri expressed a fear that he did not share the hope of some people of being able to improve the constitution. There were no hopes of improvement in the near future.

"Then, what are we to do shall we take it up or leave it alone? My answer is emphatically the former. If patriotic and nationalminded folk chose to keep away the constitution would none-the less be run by those who had no advanced views and by other communal bodies. They had tried the strength of the people until it had given way.

He took it that it was a legitimate charge to bring against the commander of the forces that he had made sacrifices all the time and now, he must wait until the nation gathered fresh strength That it seemed to him was the appeal that he would make.

Mr. Sastri then elaborated the point that there was no analogy between Ireland and India and that the obstructive tactics played by the Irishmen in the British Parliament was quite different from the one which they had in view and that if any obstruction was played in India it would not hurt the enemy but do incalculable injury to the interests of their own people. This he characterised as the essential weakness of the doctrine of obstruction in India.

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THE SOVIET ARMY

War Commissar On Its Reorganisation

(By AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.

The War Commissar of the U.S.S.R. Mr. K. E. Voroshilov, one of the most popular men in Soviet Russia and a factory worker by origin, made a speech at the 17th Communist Congress. Mr. Voroshilov's speech is one of the series of speeches being delivered at this Congress.

Mr. Voroshilov, at the very beginning of his speech, made the statement that the unity of the Communist Party, thanks to the extraordinary ability, strong will and energetic efforts of Stalin, has been accomplished to an unprecedented degree! State of unity such as was achieved not even by Lenin during his life.

After this the Commissar dealt at length with the problems of agriculture and transport, which he called" the most important and serious problems confronting the Communist Party." Then he came to the real substance of his speech.

"The Soviet Government as well as the Communist Party is strenuously working on a great variety of problems connected with the building of Socialism," said Mr. Voroshilov. He continued stating that the Soviet Government "has not for a moment neglected the necessity of continually caring for the Defence of the Sovet Borders, of building up the Workers and Peasants' Red Army and defense as a whole. As a result of this common work of ours, we have to-day a totally up-to-date army, loyal to the cause of Socialism, a strong in short, a good army. Our armed forces fully correspond to the level of development of our country, with whose impetus growth they have kept pace and not dared to lag a single step behind."

The Commissar further stated: "Since the 16th Congress (3-1|2 years ago) the Army has completely changed and become both as regards quality and quantity of armaments, organizational structure and the fighting training of its men a fundamentally new Army. Three years ago the army was equipped comparatively poorly and all our hopes rested mainly in selfless fidelity to the cause of Socialism on the part of our fighters, commanders and political workers, on our efficiency, on revolutionary fighting discipline and the unanimous aspirations of the whole army. Now, I repeat, the position has changed sharply. To-day, the Red Army has the right to pride itself on its armaments and its technical equipment. The Red Army, particularly, during the course of the 1933 has become considerably stronger and a year ago it was also quite strong.

RECONSTRUCTED.

"During the period under review, the Red Army has faced with the task of fundamentally reconstructing itself on the basis of new technique, so to speak, in the mean time fully and continuously preserving the high degree of military preparedness.

"At the present time the basic task of the technical reconstruction of our army has been fulfilled.

"In 1930 we had a very small number of tanks. Some of these tanks had been made by us, while some of them were relics of our 'earned' trophies.

"At the present time we have tanks that are competely up-to-date and in sufficient quantities.

"In 1930 we had in our armaments artillery which was left over from the imperialist war, from the Tsar and partly constructed by us in past years. The artillery was not bad but it did not come up to the mark of foreign models. In recent years production of new models of weapons and shells was arranged and considerable work was carried through for the modernization of the existing system. For its quantity and quality we have now artillery which is respectable ((laughter)."

"We have a fully satisfactory quantity of our own good hand, mounted tanks, aviation and zenith machine guns. Our means of chemical defense are very satisfactory. Our means of communications, wire, radio and others, are very good. Great successes have also been attained in the technical equipment of our engineering troops.

"In regard to our military-air forces. As you know," said the Commissar addressing the delegates of the Congress," our aviation was already not bad in 1930. We took up this most important and new species of weapon, in proper way, a few years before we were able to begin the struggle for the mastery of all the other strongholds of military technique. Since the time of the 16th Party Congress our military air forces have become unrecognizable. We have created a powerful heavy bombing aviation and have achieved an improvement in all other forms of aviation.

"Let me cite a piece of information which characterizes the changing appearance of our army. While there was an average of 2.6 mechanical horse power for every Red Army man in 1929, and 3.07 in 1930, there was already 774 in 1933. This is considerably higher than in the French and American armies and higher even than in the British army which is the most mechanized.

"My report would be incomplete if I did not dwell upon the great work that we carried through in relation to some of the auxiliary measures for strengthening the defense of the Soviet Union. I have in view the Fortified Regions, by which we have already covered not only our Western Frontiers from Lake Ladoga to the Black Sea, but in the most threatened direction, in our Far East and Eastern Siberia. I also have in view the considerable work we have carried through in strengthening the shore defence of the U.S.S.R., on the Black and Baltic Seas, in the region of Murmansk and especially in the Far East."

Concluding the first part of his report concerning the general improvement of the Red Army Voroshilov said: "Besides that the direct menace of an attack on the Maritime Province compelled us to create a naval force also in the Far East. It is necessary to say that we cannot praise the might of these young fleets. I have in mind the North and the Far East. We have no battleships and aeroplane carriers, these means of naval attack, but surely we, as is known, are not getting ready to attack anyone at sea, as we are not at land. We only want to defend our coast and frontiers."

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BIHAR CENTRAL MOSQUE FUND

Board Of Control Appoints Two Deputations To Tour Country

Mr. Abdul Hamad. Gen. Secretary, United Bihar Central Mosque Fund wires from Patna dated March 24:

At a meeting of the Board of Control, the United Bihar Central Mosque Fund, presided over by Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, the amalgamation of the Jamiatul Ulma and Bihar Central Mosque Committee was unanimously approved of.

It was further decided that a deputation consisting Dr. S. A. Hafeez and Dr. S. Anwarullah should start on March 26 to Aligarh, Delhi and Meerut and two other deputations, one for Allahabad and Agra consisting of Dr. M. A. Ghafoor and Moulana Mohsin and the other composed of, Mohammed Ismail Khan Abdur Rashid, pleader and Bashiruddin Merchant for Calcutta are to proceed soon.

The Board appeals to influential Muslims of the places to be visited by our deputation to render all possible help and give the necessary co-operation.

The Board appreciates the valuable lead given by the professors of Madrasah, Shamsul Huda, Patna in contributing one day's salary to the fund.

TAKE A CHANCE!

Have you solved "Add-a-Bit" and "HALF WORLD'S" Illustrated Weekly COMPETITIONS? Do you want to WIN A PRIZE? CONSULT or WRITE to "JALSU" opp. Kalbadevi P. O. 26, Master Road, Bombay 2. The whole SOLUTION with ALL POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES will be given. Charges Re. 1, and As. 8 resp. (Consulting time 8-30 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 3 p.m.).

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"RESERVE COASTAL SHIPPING FOR NATIONALS"

Swadeshi Sangh Exposes British Journal's Prejudicial Comments

'NOT UNAFFECTED WITH A SENSE OF RACIAL SUPERIORITY"

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following statement to the Press:—

One cannot criticise adequately enough the astonishing conduct of those members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who on Thursday last tried, although with no success ultimately, to put obstacles in the passage of a resolution which asked that body to accept a proposal that a full-size portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Corporation, which was offered to it by some members free of cost, should adorn the Corporation Hall.

"SHORT-SIGHTED"

The opposition was as ill-conceived as it was short-sighted. One wondered whether those who opposed this resoution had a particle of Swadeshi feeling. Whatever their view may be regarding the late Mr. Patel's contribution to the controversial politics of his time, they cannot deny that he proved one of the most efficient presidents of the Corporation and that his administration of civic affairs was conducted with a whole-hearted devotion to the interests of the rate-payers of this city. It is indeed a tragedy that on questions of national self-respect there should be a group of persons in the present Corporation who should be so ill-advised as to be ready to stultify that body by their puerile tactics.

DEFINITION OF TEXTILES

At the Swadeshi Workers Conference in Bombay in December last it was found that there was overwhelming support for the Swadeshi definition of non-textile goods, as finally framed by the Conference. The question of evolving an adequate and equitable definition of what class of textile goods can be regarded as truly Swadeshi was referred to the Executive Committee of the Sangh to report within three months, the idea being that the Committee should consult political leaders and both employers' and employees' organisations and also handloom weavers' association in order to ascertain their views.

WHY IT IS BEING DELAYED

The Committee found that unforseen events were delaying its work. A member of the Executive Committee of the Sangh had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi when Gandhiji was touring in South India. One of the Secretaries of the Sangh tried to get into touch with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but it was not possible to consult him owing to his arrest. The Committee is getting into touch with the manufacturers of textile fabrics and the other associations mentioned above and hopes to be able to present a report to the General Body of the Sangh after a few weeks.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday last the Finance Member met with a variety of cogent criticism about his proposal to abolish export duty on hides. Representatives from Madras in the Assembly were particularly eloquent in denouncing this proposal, which would hit the indigenous tanning industry very hard indeed. The voice of the exporters was, of course, raised. They stand to gain but it will be short-sighted on the part of the Government to cripple an industry which has rapidly developed in India because a protective duty was put upon the raw material for its use. The Hide Cess Inquiry Committee came to the conclusion that the tanning industry was a key industry for India of very great importance and that the interests of the tanners and the primary producers of hides were complementary and not antagonistic. Of course to those who look upon India as only a supplier of raw materials to the highly industralised nations of the west and Japan, there is nothing unfeair or inequitable in the policy of a Government in removing every obstacle to the free export of such raw materials. But to a Government which is committed to the policy of actively assisting the indigenous industry of a country, it should appear as an extremely unwise thing to forego a source of revenue by abolishing the export duty on a valuable raw material.

THE DILEMMA

Whose interests are to be served first? Those of the mere exporters who are not concerned whether an indigenous industry develops or of those who have invested a large amount of capital in developing the industry and who consider it grossly unfair that obstacles should be put in the way of this development? A truly nationalist Government will never find it difficult to answer this question. Let it be remembered also that the Finance Member does not appear willing to assist the tanning industry in any other way, which will prove really useful to it. He has not reduced the import duty on tanning barks coming from abroad.

SHEER PREJUDICE

The "Shipping World," a British journal, in its issue of February 21, 1934 has run full tilt against the All-India Swadeshi Sangh. It accuses this body of being "on the war path," because we criticised an official reply to an interpellation in the Legislative Assembly regarding encouragement to Indian shipping. We said that Government had the courage to act up to the policy they laid down and that they they did not appear anxious to satisfy the hopes they had raised in the minds of the Indian public. We further observed that as regards coastal trading, the modest Legislation sought to be enacted by non-official efforts had been hindered, not helped forward, by Government.

RACIAL SUPERIORITY

To this just criticism, the "Shipping World" offers comment full of sheer prejudice, not unaffected with a sense of racial superiority. The paper talks of agitation of "certain interested Indians against British Shipping" and remarks that this agitation "is cropping up when opportunity offers." According to it our protest and others of a similar character "indicate what agitators in India will attempt as soon as they have the power, without regard to the interests of their fellow countrymen, who now obtain the cheapest and most efficient services." The "Shipping World" discovers a motive and a racial motive behind this agitation. It says "because those services are provided by British Companies, we have these repeated efforts to force the Government into actions which would prejudice the mass of the population of India."

"SHEER HUMBUG."

This is sheer humbug. The Indian agitation for the reservation of coastal shipping in India to nationals of this country is based upon the natural and patriotic desire that a country's sea-faring trade, at least within its coastal waters, should be in the hands of its own nationals. The whole history of the British Navigation laws affords eloquent testimony to the fact that the British sought to put this principle into action by applying restrictions to non-British coastal trading by means of a series of monopolist legislative measures. The agitation in India is not against a particular country. If the coastal trade of this country were to fall into the hands of Hottentots of Zulus, the agitation would be the same. As regards serving the masses in India, leaders of India industry are in no need of advice from non-Indians.

IT MUST GO.

Principal Sohrab S. Davar did well in his address at the fifth annual meeting of the Bombay Share-holders' Association to emphasise how great an obstacle the managing agency system has proved to industrial advance in India. He did not exaggerate when he observed "our industries, with the universal appendage of the Managing Agency Control are so situated under the present defective company law that these agents ca nreserve to themselves all the benefits and emoluments, and at the same time, work them on the most uneconomical organising foundation without any check or restraint. Thus we are left in a situation which is financially most unsound and under which our industrial progress is sadly obstructed."

GLARING DEFECTS

The defects of the Managing Agency system have been so glaring that time and again the sharpest criticism has been levelled against it by the shareholders. But the effect of this criticism is nil. The Tariff Board, it will be recalled, when protection was proposed to the textile industry for the second time, warned it that it must set its own house in order before expecting the consumer to bear the burden of protection. Particularly trenchant was the Board's criticism of the Managing Agency system. It pointed out that the so-called control and supervision of the directors over the managing agents was illusory. It discovered that "the economies which may be derived from intensive personal control and watchfulness on the part of managing agents have not by any means been fully exploited and that it is in this direction that Indian mills particularly those in Bombay, should turn their attention in the immediate future." In spite of Mr. Mody's defence in the Legislative Assembly of the Bombay Millowners' anxiety to secure reforms, the public is bound to ask whether any radical reform is possible unless this pernicious system of having managing agents is scrapped.

LATE DR. NAIR'S EXAMPLE

The death of Dr. Anandrao L. Nair, the founder of N. Powell & Co., Bombay caused a great loss to pioneer activity in the field of Swadeshi. He was one of the first enterprising few on this side of India who set himself to the task of manufacturing surgical appliances in this country itself. He had to meet with many handicaps. But his patience and his never-failing optimism, allied to keen business sense, stood him in good stead. He overcame the many obstacles in his path and his manufacturing business has now grown into a concern well-known in this country and abroad. His is a shining example example to our young men who desire to contribute to the industrial success of this country.

NEW YORK UNDERGOES CLEAN-UP

Mayor Starts Crusade To Stop Vulgarity

The New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cabling in mail week says:—This city is at present undergoing a drastic spring cleaning at the hands of its reforming Mayor, Major, La Guardia, and his Cabinet.

It was announced that the burlesque theatres of New York, notorious for their vulgarities, had decided to set their houses in order to avoid being shut down by the crusading Mayor. One of their number has been already raided and the managtr and ten performers have been remanded for trial.

The Burlesque Association has now ordered its members to abolish the runway or joy plank into the stalls, to see that all girls wear brassieres, and to expurgate comedians' patter.

At the same time, the Mayor's Licensing Commissioner has swept the booksta'ls clean of licentious or suggestive magazines and ordered the prosecution of offenders.

Major La Guardia is being called the Haroun al Raschid of New York because of his nightly travels through the city to ferret out abuses and wrongdoing.

During the past few days he has conducted a raid on gambling houses, has organised and opened an exhibition of slot machines to show New Yorkers how they are defrauded by these gambling devices, travelled on the subway to see if the cars are sufficiently heated in chilly weather and hauled a doctod before him for lack of attention in a maternity case.

Poona Cantonment Contributions

The following is the second list of contributions from the Poona cantonment to the Viceroy's Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Mr R A Shirali, Divl. Forest Officer, Poona	13	8	0
Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona	103	0	0
Chief Conservator of Forests. Bombay Presidency	20	0	0
J P Brander, Esq, ICS, IG of Registration	14	0	0
Range Forest Officer. Dhond.	41	8	0
Range Forest Officer Khed	9	0	0
Range Forest Officer, Junnar	16	8	0
Range Forest Officer. Paud	2	8	0
Range Forest Officer, Wadgaon	8	2	0
R D M a Parsi	10	0	0
Road Forest Division, Ambavne	1	8	0
Chief Conservator of Forests	2	0	0
H G Gharpure, Esq, ICS, (Retd).	25	0	0
Mrs. Raste	50	0	0
Conservator of Forests Central Circle	13	12	0
Head Mistress, Urdu Training School for Women	25	0	0
Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigatio Division	21	8	0
Messrs. Bhagwandas and Sons. cloth worth	109	13	0

CINEMA OWNERS PROTEST

Against Extension Of Closure Order By City Fathers

AHMEDABAD, March 25

The local Cinema Owners' Association passed a resolution last night protesting against the action of the Municipality in ordering the closing of the cinemas for a further period of six days owing to the meningitis epidemic, despite the fact that the Collector had written to the Association stating that the order for the closing of the cinema was not likely to be extended.—A. P.

AGA KHAN'S TIP TO PARLIAMENT!

"Hurry Up With Reform Act And Stop Talking In India

COLOMBO, March 24.

His Highness the Aga Khan, accompanied by his begum arrived in Colombo yesterday from Rangoon. The party will resume their voyage to-night to Egypt where they will spend three weeks before resuming their voyage to England.

Interviewed as to the prospects of the White Paper Constitution being accepted and worked in India, His Highness said that he had made so many speeches about that in India; he did not know what further to say about it.

"I think in any case," he continued, "the White Paper Constitution will be worked by India. But I hope the British Parliament will hurry up and pass the Act so as to give the people of India a chance to do the work instead of talking."

Asked as to whether the White Paper Constitution would be conductive to a rapprochement between Hindus and Muslims, His Highness said the working of the Constitution in practice would certainly be favourable to a closer collaboration between Muslims and Hindus, because both sides would find that there would be new avenues or responsibility and power open to them.—United Press.

"CAUSES FOR ARMED CLASH EXIST"

Outlook For Disarmament Black Indeed, Says Aga Khan

COLOMBO, March 24.

"No, I do not think there will be an early conflict, though the causes for an armed clash exist," said the Aga Khan, in an interview to the Press in Colombo, asked as to whether there would be a war in Europe in the near future. "But, of course," continued the Aga Khan, "the outlook for disarmament is black indeed The chances of a Disarmament Conference being signed are very remote.

"I am heart-broken over the failure of the Disarmament Conference so far, because I spent four years at various Disarmament Conferences and I feel very strongly that it is the one hope of giving the world a quick economic recovery.

"GOODWILL ALONE"

"If there is no disarmament the result is obvious. The elements of Conflict which are now operating in Europe will get ahead, and that is what I do not like. The Tragedy of the situation is that, given goodwill and goodwill alone, most of the difficulties which now confront Europe can be removed. No nation in Europe welcomes war, but some nations do not appear to be able to make up their minds about the best way of preventing it,—all-round disarmament." — United Press.

SALT SHORTAGE FEARED IN CEYLON

COLOMBO. March 24.

The collection of salt at the Ceylon Government salt pans at Hambantota fixed for March 27 has been abandoned owing to unexpected heavy rai. during last week.

There will, therefore, be no collection of salt for another three months and the fear is entertained that there will be a salt shortage in Ceylon.—United Press.

BOY SCOUTS & HARIJAN MOVEMENT

Allahabad Meeting Expresses Sympathy

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

A meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samity Boy Scouts took place here to-day, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Chief Commissioner, presiding.

In his address the Pandit stressed the advantages of association and sympathised with the Harijan movement.

A large number of delegates from various parts attended and scouting activities of various Scout Commissioners were Reviewed.

A discussion on the promotion of the Girl Guides movement took place.—A.P.

MENINGITIS SPREADS TO PALANPUR

AHMEDBAD, March 25.

Information has been received here that the meningitis epidemic has spread to Palanpur. Two sons and two servants of the Dewan of the State are reported to have died as a result of the attack of meningitis.

Four other cases of meningitis have also been reported.

BIRTH CONTROL METHODS "EXOTIC"

Madras Catholic M. L. C. Quotes Mussolini

MADRAS, March 24.

Vigorous protests agains the Government having any hand or giving aid for birth control methods were voiced in the Council especially by the members of Catholic faith who characterised the idea as exotic and born from the West One member drew attention of the house to the state of affairs in the West after the introduction of birth control and how Sgr Mussolini had found it necessary to ban reference to birth control in Italy. Even in the neighbouring town of Pondicherry the French Government had promulgated a law that any one who advocated or advertised birth control materials was liable to be prosecuted. They therefore requested the Government not to have any hand in the matter.

The Chief Minister winding up the debate assured that as far as the Government was concerned they had no intention at present of starting any birth control clinics or birth control propaganda. He opinion, in matters like this, it was for public opinion to assert itself one way or the other. Government considered it was a part of the duty of medical officers to give such advice as the considered it was in the best interests if those who sought such advice. Eventually the Chief Minister's Demand for Grant under Publi Health (Transferred) was agreed to without cut).—A P. Special.)

UTTERING FALSE CURRENCY COINS

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

The Ahmedabad police have arrested a boy on a charge of uttering false currency coins.

The police searched the house of the boy and seized from the adjoining field, the implements of manufacturing counterfeit coin. A P.

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HINDI INCLUDES HINDUSTANI

Gandhiji Wishes Success To Delhi Hindi Sammelan

NEW DELHI, March 24.

"Language barriers are the one great factor in our national weakness. We should have a "lingua franca" and a common script for India for which Hindi is best suited" observed the Maharaja of Baroda in the course of his Presidential address at the Hindi Sammelan to-day. The address was read by the Dewan in His Highness' absence.

Mr. Ayodhiyasingh Upadhiya presided.

Mr. G. D. Birla, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and pleaded the cause of Hindi.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Jagganath Prasad Shukla who read the annual report on the activities of the Sammelan, referred to correspondence with the Government of Afghanistan who had allowed two representatives to visit the country. In certain states attempts were made to translate court words into Hindi. Mr. Shukla requested Gandhiji to do the same in Assam for Hindi as he had done in the South. He announced a contribution of Rs. 1,000 from the Maharaja of Baroda for the Sammelan.

"LET IT INCLUDE HINDUSTANI"

Messages from Pandit Malaviya, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others wishing the Conference success were read. Gandhiji's message reads:—

"Wish success. Hope Sammelan will makek clear Hindi includes Hindustani."

A procession was taken out this morning terminating at the Patodi House, where Mr. Ayodhiyasingh opened a literary exhibition where books of various known authors and old manuscripts, some of which written in golden letters, and illustrated, were displayed.

The Maharaja of Orchha is attending the Conference.—A.P.

NO RELIANCE ON ACREAGE REDUCTION

Basis Of Broach Cotton Strong

That Bankhead bill Originally an elixir, it ended an emetic. And the change was really rather obvious; state Messrs. Langley & Co.

But that does not mean that as a market factor the Bill can be entirely neglected. In its present from we think it is largely ineffective insofar as, with cotton around 12 cents, the farmer would not greatly object to paying a 50 per cent tax on a minor proportion of his crop. Twelve months ago he would have sinned his whole crop at 6 cents To-day's dollar is not the dollar of a year ago, but to the farmer, growing most of his feed and food stuffs, the cost of neither living nor production has advanced appreciably.

HELPING MEASURES.

Whether or not the Senate will stiffen the terms of the Bill we do not know. But we cannot see the American administration denying themselves the help of some measure effectively to control production if at a later date, the acreage reduction should prove to be inadequate.

Meanwhile a dash of realism has been introduced to American markets which will do no harm.

American labour is truculent. Mr. Morganthau upset the equilibrium of the silver market. It would seem fairly obvious that this announcement was directed against the speculator rather than against the silver policy as such. But these announcements are disturbing.

OUTSIDE GROWTHS.

Increasing attention is being directed towards the fact that outside growths have not advanced on parity with Americans and there is a swing towards those growths which will have its effect on American consumption.

And the market would like to see the crop in the ground and know will it shape? April is a month which, on normal cotton factors, might justify a minor rise. But May and June are good weather months when, particularly in June, the crop looks its best.

The South, as we remarked last week, are selling, not unreasonably, some of that option and loan cotton.

CREDIT BANK.

On the other side the creation of intermediate credit banks is constructive. Results from such measures do not show themselves quickly but taken in conjunction with a fundamentaly improved business situation, the creation of further credit facilities cannot be other than helping.

General conditions are undoubtedly very much better than they were a year or even six months ago.

We suspect that an outturn of over 200 lbs. an acre, even on reduced acreage, cannot be relied upon.

And those weather months July and August might be interesting. We do not know. The hazards of weather prophecy are entirely beyond us. But there are the statistics of past years And, after all, Izaak Walton, an ironmonger, wrote The Compleat Angler. We cannot conceive of any greater playfulness on the part of the goods than that.

We do not like the market. It might decline further. Whether sales are to be recommended depends on the degree of courage possessed by an individual operator, and the sensitiveness of his scent for danger.

But, meanwhile, we would buy only on a good break.

Principal interest during the week in Bombay has centred on the strength of the Broach April May contract.

BROACH COTTON.

As we reported last week, Japan not normally a large buyer of Broach, entered the market for a line estimated variously but reported from Japan at 50,000 bales. That Japan should buy Broach at its present premium over Oomras was not generally anticipated but is accountable primarily to the wide parity of Indians relative to Americans and secondarily to the absence of Central Privinces cotton of nice grade and reasonable staple.

But the fact remains that Japan did buy a line of Broach, at a time when 70 per cent of the crop was already marketed. Shippers, of course, held unsold stocks of Broach. But the Broach crop is short in quantity and of quality sufficiently attractive to have helped sales both to Indian mills and in foreign markets. Also, as we emphasised nearly two months ago, shippers have hedged in the Broach contract a considerable quantity of cotton other than Broach.

OPTION BUSINESS.

Additionally it is very much against the interest of option operators to allow fluctuations with large commitments remaining current for only one more week. And with a large proportion of those commitments call options on 200/-, weakness in American necessitated some attempt being made to hold the Broach April/May contract here It is impossible to assess accurately the technical position of the Broach contract until the option position is rung out But meanwhile the basis for actual Broach cotton is strong and that ultimately will be the deciding factor. This basis might ease slightly when cotton now held upcountry arrives after the removal of the Town Duty of one rupee per bale on 1st April. Also a large proportion of the short interest has been removed. But the position of the contract is still interesting.

Stocks last week increased by 23,000 bales.

The Bombay market, we think, will resist pressure from America, but we would buy only on a break.

No Cause For Conflict Between Japan & U. S.

No Two Countries In World Have Better Reason To Maintain Friendship, Says W. R. Hearst

It seems to me that there are no countries in the world which have better reason to maintain friendly relations and greater opportunity to do so than Japan and the United States of America, observes Mr. W. R. Hearst, the well-known American journalist and newspaper proprietor, writing in the "San Francisco Examiner."

All that is necessary is for both nations to carry on friendly commercial, financial and diplomatic relations with each other, and apart from that for each to mind its own business.

Japan is five thousand miles away from the United States on the edge of Asiatic continent and that is none of our affair. The United States is in the middle of the North American continent and if she wants to and is able to play the leading role in American affairs I cannot see how that can possibly concern Japan.

NO CAUSE FOR CONFLICT.

The Pacific Ocean lies between these nations. It is the biggest ocean in the world. No nation can hope to monopolize it, and as long as there is freedom of the seas, what possible cause of conflict can there be between the United States and Japan?

Furthermore, what possible benefit is to be gained by either nation in a war with each other.

Such a war would necessarily be protracted on account of the strength and valor of the two nations, and the completion, no matter which won, would find both nations prostrate.

What compensation could there possibly be for such physical and financial exhaustion as would inevitably result?

Suppose the United States should win, what would it gain?

The United States does not want Manchukuo. Nor does it want Korea, nor any of Japan's territory, but some other nation might not be so indifferent to an opportunity for territorial expansion.

OTHER INTERESTS INVOLVED.

What would Japan gain by victory? It might take possession of Hawaii and the Philippines,—and it might not.

Russia and England both having interests in the Pacific might object to that, and England and Russia, not exhausted by war, might be difficult to deal with.

The United States will never precipitate such a war, and if Japan should do so, Japan, in my humble opinion, would make as great a mistake as Germany made when she precipitated the Great War.

Militarists do not always realize that in these days of near civilization there are political and moral forces at work in the world more powerful in the long run than force of arms.

Progress and prosperity, wealth and happiness, both for Japan and the United States, lie in peace, not in war, certainly not in war with each other.

The Japanese and the Americans are both great people. They should admire each other, respect each other, and live and develop in friendship and harmony with each other

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, March 24.

May, 1934	12.00
July, 1934	12.12
October, 1934	12.24
December, 1934	12.35
January, 1935	12.40
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, March 24.

May	12.01
July	12.12
Middling Spot	12.11

New York, 10.55 a.m.:
Market was closed to-day.
New York, Noon Call:
Market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, March 24.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports, 12,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain, Nil.
Day's Exports to the Cabinet, 5,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 24.

Sakellaridis:	
March 1934	8.62
May 1934	8.56
July, 1934	8.58
October, 1934	8.43
November, 1934	8.44
December, 1934	8.39
F G F Spot	8.76

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 24.

Broach:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.72
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02
C P Oomra:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.90
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Choice	5.20
Bengal:	
Good	3 56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76
Scinde:	..
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, March 24.

March, 1934		6.20
April, 1934		6.19
May, 1934	6.10	6.18
June, 1934		6.16
July, 1934	6.07	6.15
August, 1934		6.14
September, 1934		6.14
October, 1934		6.13
November, 1934		6.13
December, 1934		6.13
January, 1935		6.13
February, 1935		6.14
March, 1994		6.15
Middling Spot		6.46

SEEDS.
LONDON, March 24.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull C I F ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull C I F ton: £9-8-9 Mar|Apl sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull C I F ton: £8-18-9 Mar|Apl sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) C I F ton: £10-18-9 Mar|Apl sellers.
Linseed La Plata, Hull C I F ton: £9-7-6 Mar|Apl sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London, C I F ton: £11-3-9 Mar|Apl sellers.

LINSEED OILS.
LONDON, March 24.
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt.: 18|3 Apl sellers.
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt. 18|9 May|Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBERS.
LONDON, March 24.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 5-5|32 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, March 24.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, 17|9 Mar|Apl sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 17|9 Mar|Apl sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 21|3 Mar|Apl sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
LONDON, March 24.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Calcutta, per cwt. 6|10½ Mar|Apl nomin.
C & F Bombay, per cwt., 6|7½ Mar|Apl sellers.
C & F Karachi, per cwt., 6|7½ Mar|Apl sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
NEW YORK, March 24.
Far Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot, 10-5|16.

LONDON METALS.
LONDON, March 24.
London Metals market was closed.

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, March 24.
Business very small.

Spot	20
Forward	20-1|6

GOLD.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £3-16-3

USE SILVER AS PRIMARY MONEY

24 Members Form Bloc In U. S. Senate

(Special Cable).
WASHINGTON, March 26.
Twenty-four members of the Senate silver bloc reaffirmed the stand for the use of silver as primary money at a fixed ratio to gold and for an established committee to promote legislation to that end.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 16th March 1934:

LIABILITIES		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,22 50 000	
Public Deposits	6,78 37 000	
Other Deposits	73,86 46 000	
Loans against securities per contra		—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		—
Contingent Liabilities		—
Sundries	1,14 54 000	
Rupees	92,64 37 000	
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	49,90 28 000	
Other authorised securities under the Act	32 57 000	
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	7,00 00 000	
Loans	2,59 86 000	
Cash Credits	16,48 74 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,45 42 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24 17 000	
Bullion		—
Dead Stock	2,54 32 000	
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra		—
Sundries	36 63 000	
Balances with other Banks	31 33 000	
	82,23 32 000	
Cash	10,41 05 000	
Rupees	92,64,37 000	

The above balance sheet includes:—
Deposits in London £1,100,300.
Advances and Investments in London £,1687,700.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London R237,600
Percentage 12,72.
Bank Rate 3½ p.c.

MEMORANDUM.
LIABILITIES
Public Deposits Rs. 21,25,000 decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 65,94,000 increase.
ASSETS
Banks Investments Rs. 68,48,-000 increase.
Loans Rs. 20,16,000 decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 23,78,000 decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 5,02,000 decrease.
Cash Rs. 1,64,24,000 increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 1,50,00,000 decrease.
Percentage 12.72.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, March 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I A & China	15-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1|2
P & O Banking Corporation	10-1|2
National Bank of India	49-1|2
Funding Loan, 4 p c 1960|90	114
Conversion Loan 3½ p c 1961	102-7|8
Rupee Paper, 3½ p c	65-1|2
Indian Stock 3 p c 1948 or later	79-5|8
Indian Stock 3½ p c 1931 or later	91-7|8
Indian Stock 4½ p c 1950|55 z	£111-1|4
Consols, 2½ p c	80-3|8
War Loan, 3½ p c 1952	103-7|8
Victory Bonds, 4 p c	110-7|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON, March 24.
Bank Bills Market Rate:
3 months 0-13|16 to 0-7|8 p c
6 month 1 p c to 1 p c
Fine Trade Bills Market Rate:
3 months 2 p c
6 months 2-½ p c to 3 p c
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 p c
Interest 7 days' Market Loan 0-3|4 p c

LONDON EXCHANGES.
LONDON, March 24.

T T on London:	
Berlin	12.83
Amsterdam	7.57-1|4
Brussels	21.87
Madrid	37.37-1|2
Milan	59.34
Berne	15.77-1|2
Paris	77.40
Prague	122.56

T.T. London on New York Closing Cross Rate 1.10.

EWALD BANSE'S UTOPIA

Outlines Scheme For Destruction Of France To Usher In "Third Reich"

"GERMANY PREPARE FOR WAR!" From the German "Raum und Volk im Weltkriege": By Professor Ewald Banse. Translated by Alan Harris. (Lovat Dickson. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewing the book in the "Observer" Harold Stannard, writes:—

Herr Banse has stepped into Bernhardi's shoes. Bernhardi was not a particularly important person, and his spiritual heir is quite insignificant, but that is not the point. What matters about the book is that, while a German would recognise in it an exaggeration, carried, he might plead, to the point of monstrosity, of ideas current in his country, nobody outside Germany would accept it as the work of a person both civilised and sane.

Herr Banse has the marks which distinguish the German teacher at his worst. He is without a sense of humour; he mistakes misty verbiage for profundity of thought; and he regards his extravagances as proofs of his originality. The first defect is illustrated on almost every page of the book, and most particularly, perhaps, in the passage, where, after having provided for the complete destruction of France by the slaughter or transplantation to Germany of her warrior-caste and by the impoverishment of the rest of her people through cross-breeding and compulsory birth-control, he adds that though such treatment is severe, it is better for the peace of the world that final victory should rest with the peace-loving Germans! Only a man who takes himself so seriously that he cannot see when he becomes ridiculous is capable of writing such trash.

* * * *

What passes with Herr Banse for philosophy is set forth in a curious passage in which it is alleged that a people may evolve organically or inorganically. The distinction is never established, nor are these remarkable terms defined. But on the basis of this flimsy doctrinairism the Germans are exalted above all other peoples, and especially above the English. As for his pride in his own thought, Herr Banse actually claims to be the first who has ever considered the relation between the physical features of a country and the temper of its inhabitants. Has he never heard of the geographical interpretation of history?

* * * *

Through these intellectual defects Herr Banse has succeeded in satisfying himself of the philosophic validity of what is in fact a bloodthirsty fanaticism. This quality he proceeds to apply to his special subject, geography, which he studies with the last war always in his mind. The result is the conception of a "science" of national defence, which deals with a country's features, its natural resources, and its inhabitants' mentality solely from the standpoint of the conduct of war. War nowadays is not fought with military weapons only. There is also economic war—England's hunger blockade—and psychological war—England's lying propaganda. Germany, beaten in the last war, because in her simplicity, she never realised that such weapons could be used, must now learn to wield them against her enemies, and one important branch of the "science" of national defence consists in the training of German minds so that when war comes they shall be immune to the idea of peace.

* * * *

The object of all this is the construction of the Third Reich, whose composition Herr Banse details, towards the end of his book, in language which, purely geographical though it is, reveals his whole of thought as a challenge to civilisation. What Herr Banse, who is nothing if not precise, describes as "the proper territory of a true Third Reich" is divided into:—

(a) Purely German states: the German Empire; Austria; Danzig; Luxembourg; Holland and her East Indian colonies; Lichtenstein.

(b) The German portions of other countries: German Belgium (Flanders, Brabant, Eupen, Malmedy); German Switzerland; German France (Flanders, Alsace and Lorraine); German Italy (especially the Southern Tyrol); German Yugoslavia (Southern Styria); German Czechoslovakia (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia); German Poland (West Prussia, Posen, Upper Silesia); German Lithuania (the Memel territory); German Denmark.

There would be some hope for Herr Banse and his like if he simply did not realise that other nations also make national claims so that, for example, what he would call German France becomes, from another angle, French Germany. The trouble is that he realises it perfectly, and even goes to the length of proposing to destroy France utterly that his attribution may prevail. And it is because there is active in Germany a spirit akin to his, the German Christians being but one of the manifestations, that Germany's neighbours feel that German re-armament is incompatible with their security.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

General Demand For Gold

We have received the following weekly bullion report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London, March 7:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,979,339 on the 28th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market during the week gold to the value of about £3,900,000 was disposed of and, although a fair proportion of the offerings were taken for New York, the demand was more general.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Mar. 1st	137s/1d.	12s/4.73d.
Mar. 2nd	136s/7d.	12s/5.28d.
Mar. 3rd	136s/10.1/2d.	12s/4.96d.
Mar. 5th	136s/10d.	12s/5.01d.
Mar. 6th	137s/2d.	12s/4.64d.
Mar. 7th	136s/10d.	12s/5.01d.
Average	136s/10.75d.	12s/4.94d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th ultimo to mid-day on the 5th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 1,942,052
Netherlands	427,413
Belgium	17,788
France	6,642,775
Switzerland	1,438,887
British South Africa	1,177,918
U. S. A.	5,450
British India	2,900,000
British Malaya	50,410
Hongkong	118,636
Iraq	12,550
New Zealand	11,087
Other countries	14,853
	£14,759,819

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 1,260
Netherlands	14,295
Belgium	5,450
France	39,430
Switzerland	2,987
Austria	20,320
U. S. A	11,105,177
	£11,188,919

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £744,000. The s.s. "Maloja" carries £667,000 of which £292,000 is consigned to London, £294,000 to New York, £64,000 to Paris and £17,000 to Amsterdam. The s.s. "Mantua" has £77,000 consigned to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January 1934 amounted to 57,843 fine ounces as compared with 56,814 fine ounces for December 1933 and 48,656 fine ounces for January 1933.

SILVER.

The market has been quieter during the past week and variations in prices have been small. Until to-day a fairly steady tone was maintained, enquiry from the Indian Bazaars and speculators being sufficient to absorb the moderate offerings, which were mostly on China account. New York has been a seller, but sales from this quarter were not pressed. Operations on Continental account were again very small.

To-day, rather a duller tendency was apparent, prices declining 3/16d. to 20.3/8d. and 20.7/16d. for cash and two months' delivery respectively, the market finding little support to offset small sales by China and America.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 5th instant.

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 39,700
Germany	31,103
Belgium	8,150
France	5,664
U. S. A.	7,424
British South Africa	3,541
British India	14,570
Australia	18,267
Canada	9,001
Other countries	5,070
	£142,490

EXPORTS.

Norway	£ 2,462
Persia	27,701
British India	2,511
New Zealand	12,657
Other countries	3,917
	£49,248

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Mar. 1st	20.9/16d.	20.9/16d.
Mar. 2nd	20.1/2d.	20.9/16d.
Mar. 3rd	20.1/2d.	20.9/16d.
Mar. 5th	20.5/8d.	20.11/16d.
Mar. 6th	20.9/16d.	20.5/8d.
Mar. 7th	20.3/8d.	20.7/16d.
Average	20.521d.	20.573d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine).

Feb. 28th	46.9/16 cents.
Mar. 1st	46.5/8 "
Mar. 2nd	46.1/2 "
Mar. 3rd	46.5/8 "
Mar. 5th	46.5/16 "
Mar. 6th	46.7/16 "

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st instant to the 7th instant was dol. 5.09 and the lowest dol. 5.06.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 3rd instant consisted of about 150,800,000 ounces in sycee, 350,000,000 dollars and 18,100 silver bars, as compared with about 153,000,000 ounces in sycee, 350,000,000 dollars and 17,200 silver bars on the 24th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of February last are appended:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Highest price	20.11/16d.	20.3/4d.
Lowest price	19.1/4d.	19.1/4d.
Average	20.0729d.	20.1276d.
	Bar Gold per ounce fine.	
Highest price	140s/-d.	
Lowest price	134s/9d.	
Average	136s/11.65d.	

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Activities Of Society For 1933

The following are extracts from the report of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, for 1933:—

Children dealt with during the year.—On the 1st January 1933 there were 111 children in the Home including 31 girls. During the year 40 children were admitted.

A Committee of inquiry into the care of destitute children was appointed by Government. The members visited the Home and were satisfied with its progress and pleased to note that several children had come to the Home of their own accord

Finance.—The working cash balance on the 1st of January 1933 (including a sum of Rs. 202-8-0 on account of Security Deposit) was Rs. 6,742-1-4. The total Receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,946-5-2 as against Rs. 14,814-7-1 in the previous year. The Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 15,051-5-6 as against Rs. 15,061-12-0 in the previous year. Thus at the end of the year there was an excess of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 1,894-15-8. The excess was due to the fact that in the previous year only three instalments of Rs. 1,750 each on account of Government grant were received against four in the year under review. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 9,201-5-0 including a sum of Rs. 503-4-0 taken as a security, from a bridegroom in respect of his marriage with a girl of the Home.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOME.

Throughout the year the Home has given protection to needy children. Boys of their own accord have come to its door, begging not only to be housed and clothed but to be educated also. Widow mothers in distress, owing to the stringent times, have brought half-starved children for their upkeep. More pathetic are the cases sent by the Juvenile Court, through the Children's Aid Society—poor littlea mites who are born in misery and whose childhood is blighted by privations and hardship. A spirit of love and kindness to these children is cultivated in the staff and no duty is found too hard or no task too trivial when it is a question of making a single child happy.

In the beginning of the year there were 111 children, 78 boys and 33 girls. 40 more children were admitted during the year and 30 were dealt with as shown elsewhere in the report.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF CHILD

Suspect In Police Custody

LARKANA (Sind) March 25

A case of kidnapping a four-year-old child is reported from a neighbouring village. It is stated that a Mohamedan was seen carring a load in which something was seen moving. The passersby suspected some mischief, and asked the man to show what the sack contained. At that he faltered which confirmed their suspicion. The police were atonce informed and a four-year-old girl was found in the sack in an unconscious state. The culprit is in police custody now.—(United Press).

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

S. Africa—A Sovereign State?

WORK OF INDIAN AGENT APPRECIATED

Indian Congress v. Colonial Association

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.

It was in 1926 that the Union Government requested the Government of India to send an Agent to South Africa in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments. The Agency was established in 1927, with the Rt. Hon. V.S. Sastri, as the first illustrious Agent. Six years have elapsed and South Africa has seen the work of three Agents to the Union. All along, the Agents have represented the Indian case to the Union Government and have acted as an intermediary between two Governments. The tradition has been laid by Mr. Sastri that the Agent should not only represent the Indian case of South Africa, but that he should also interpret India's culture, history, civilisation and political status to the people whenever the opportunity arrives. One outstanding outcome of the Agency has been that the people have come to know more of India and understand her unique position as a vital factor in the solidarity and continuance of the British Empire.

As the first Agent to the Union, Mr. Sastri had to do the pioneering work and he succeeded to a remarkable extent, from a cultural point of view. His successor, Sir Kurma Reddi, did the quiet, but solid groundwork and prepared an unanswerable case for the Indians in South Africa. The present Agent, the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, has been following, in their footsteps, but with more boldness in the expression of the Indian view, apparently taking advantage of the change in the political atmosphere in the country. His activities frequently come before the public eye as he is a master propagandist and does not leave any opportunity to remain in the limelight. This has resulted in attacks made on him by politicians who criticise him for his so-called interference in the domestic affairs of the Union. Questions were asked in the Union Parliament about the official duties of the Agent and surprisingly enough, the cultured Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, nipped the criticism in bud by recognising the rights of the Agent to represent the Indian case to the Union, Provincial and Local authorities.

Indians of South Africa unanimously agree in acclaiming the Minister of Interior as a sympathetic Minister, whose recent action, in removing some immigration anomalies, has met with general satisfaction. It is also contended that Indians would not have succeeded at all, if they had to deal with Dr. Malan, the ex-Minister, who never yielded on any point even to the powerful representations and entreaties of the former two Agents.

NATAL INDIANS AND PRINCE GEORGE.

The quarrel between the Natal Indian Congress and the Colonial-born Indian and Settlers' Association does not show any signs of abatement. It has been rather aggravated by the unwise action of the officials of the Congress in connection with the reception of the King's son, Prince George, who is to visit Durban to-morrow. There is no doubt, about the fact that the Colonial-born Indian and Settlers' Association has a larger following in Natal than that of the Congress, the leaders of the latter body completely succeeded in their attempts in persuading the officials in ignoring the Association altogether and having all the arrangements of the Indian reception in their own hands. The internal strife is, indeed, deplorable and there is only one person, who can reconcile it if he cares to do it. He is the Agent for the Government of India. Unfortunately, he has not so far taken any steps to heal the differences and the community remains divided to an unparallelled degree, at the present moment. Consequently, the Agent has been the target of criticism and some circles have begun to realise that the Agency has been a nuisance to the Indians in South Africa, as their solid front in pre-Agreement times has been broken and the enthusiasm and vigour to stand against the Government is gone for ever.

Prince George is receiving noteworthy reception everywhere and the Indians do not lag behind in their welcome to the Prince. The Indians in the Transvaal are going to present the Prince an address of welcome enclosed in a silver casket on the lid of which the Taj Mahal has been vividly engraved.

POLITICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Dr. Malan, the leader of the Cape Nationalist Party, has completed his tour of the Transvaal Province and returned to Capetown. He claims that South Africa is a Sovereign State and can secede from the Empire by only giving a notice. He believes that King George V should be designated King George I of South Africa and the Governor-General should be selected from the South African people. He again maintains that South Africa can remain neutral, if Great Britain is involved in war.

These views of his have created a sensation in South African party circles, and his popularity among the Afrikanders has given rise to an uncommon fear among the Englishmen. He has been successful in securing the consent of the Premier on legality of these academic issues and General Smuts is presently in a fix in his future course of action. The view of General Smuts and Dr. Malan are poles asunder and General Hertzog finds it difficult to reconcile both interests and carry out the fusion issue to an immediate successful end.

TO THE HELP OF BIHAR.

Indians in South Africa have risen to the occasion and trying their bit to help the earthquake-stricken Bihar. Mahatma Gandhi's call for help has infused the desire to help and several associations are collecting funds to send them to Babu Rajendra Prasad. In spite of the fact that several thousands have gone in the local political, social and religious funds during the last twelve months, they will send their mite to help Bihar in this hour of her grief. It is roughly estimated that a thousand pounds will go to Bihar from this country.

SOUTH AFRICA AND WORLD-WAR.

Speaking in the Union Parliament, on the need of proper defence of country, General Byron dealt briefly with the international situation, and said that, despite every effort to preserve peace, there was a prospect of the outbreak of war on a great scale at any time. Huge sums were being spent by civilised nations on preparations for the next war, which would be conducted with the most powerful and abhorrent weapons. In his opinion, it was impossible that the peace of the world could be preserved for very long, and it would be criminal negligence on the part of the Union Government to watch an armed and arming world and take the commonsense steps necessary to preserve our own integrity.

MENINGITIS BAN ON FAIR

MEHSANA, March 25.

The District Magistrate of Mehsana has issued a notification prohibiting the holding of the fair at Bechar in Chanasma taluka in the temple of Bahuchraji which is to come off on March 31.

About 70,000 pilgrims attend it from all parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. The order has been issued to check the spread of meningitis. The order will remain in force from March 25 to April 5.—(United Press).

SHOLAPUR MILL SITUATION

Falling Off In Attendance

LEADERS' EXHORTATION TO STAND FIRM

SHOLAPUR, March 25.

There has been a falling-off in the attendance at the mills, today, only 7,400 operatives attending compared to 9,000 on Friday.

The mills remained closed yesterday on account of Ramnavami festival. They will be closed tomorrow for Id.

Fall in the attendance is attributed to the redoubled efforts of strike leaders in the last few days. Besides their usual daily meetings, they have been arranging special gatherings of women workers, at which they urge them to swell the ranks of their brothers. They declare that after one month's privations success is near at hand, and they urge them to stand firm by their resolve. Strike leaders are thus weaning the men away from the Peace Committee.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Hardship entailed by sustained strike and the consequent desparation of the men manifested themselves to-day when three strikers were arrested and placed before the City Magistrate on a charge of snatching food carried by loyal workers while going to the mills.—A. P.

C. P. ACTS ASSENTED TO BY VICEROY

Ban On Opium For Smoking

NAGPUR, March 25.

Four new Acts passed by the C. P. Legislative Council have come into force on being assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first Act namely the C. P. Opium Smoking (Amendment) Act makes it penal to possess or smoke opium or possess any pipe or apparatus for the purpose of somking or of preparing opium for smoking.

The C. P Land Revenue (Amendment) Act (III of 1934) relates to the removal of Sardar-lambardars and lambardars or their 'gumashtas' in the event of their ceasing to have any proprietory interests in the mahal or patti, or under other circumstances, such as gross misconduct or negligence.

The C. P. Municipalities (Amendment) Act disqualifies office-bearers or Members of re-selection or re-nomination in the event of their failing to remit Municipal dues outstanding against them within prescribed time.

The fourth Act namely the C.P. Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act No. V of 1934 confers powers on village benches to collect license fees on brokers, commission agents, weighmen and others practising their calling within the circle. Criminal powers to deal with the cases of youthful offenders have also been delegated to Village Benches under this Act.—(United Press).

SEC. 144 IN HAPUR VILLAGES?

Serious Communal Trouble Averted

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

A report from Hapur states that what might have otherwise proved a serious communal trouble in Sikera, a centre of the Rajput population, has been averted by the decision of the Hindu population to desert the village leaving their standing crops as a protest against the orders permitting cow slaughter on the Id day which was held to be not customary by civil court.

A large police party has arrived at the spot with a view to meeting any contingency.

A party of the Hindus from the village arrived at Hapur last night and some of them have left towards Ghaziabad and Meerut.

It is stated that section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in almost all the adjoining villages A. P.

AFGHAN GOVT.'S TRADE DRIVE

To Advance Loans And Provide Other Facilities

ONE-YEAR MONOPOLY FOR A BIG FIRM

PESHAWAR, March 24.

The Afghan Government is organising a drive for the development of its indutrial and trade resources, particularly dry fruits and silk rearing and manufacture of silk goods. The Government propose to give help both by means of direct state aid and protective tariff.

TRADE MONOPOLY.

With the approval of the National Assembly a year's monopoly for foreign trade in dry fruits and almond has been granted to the Shirkati Pushtun Co., which has undertaken to open branches in Chaman, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Delhi to advance loans and provide other facilities for traders.

The authorised capital of the company is equivalent to Rs 15 lakhs divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Arrangements have been made for the breeding of silk worms in Herat.

It is learned that Government have prohibited the entry into the State of silk goods, gold lace and other articles of luxury, besides Russian matches and Persian carpets with the object of encouraging the manufacture of these articles in Afghanistan.

IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS.

The Afghan Cabinet is understood to have approved the grant of a monopoly in the import of motor cars and necessaries to the Shirkati Ashani Afghan Trading Company and imposed and import duty of 2 per cent for 1934-35 and 5 per cent for 1935-36 on cars and accessories.

The Comuany has undertaken to maintain a workshop and carry out repairs to cars gratis for the first 3 months after purchase A training school for motor drivers is also proposed.

Under the present law no Afghan subject is entitled to import cars into the country.—A.P.

RELIEF TO TAX-PAYERS

Arrangement Between Baroda And Central Govt.

BARODA, March 25.

The Finance Department of the Baroda State has issued a notification extending the arrangement upto March 1937, whereby relief is granted to States' subjects from payment of a double income tax by reciprocal arrangements between the Government of India and the Baroda Government.—(United Press).

STRIKE IN BROACHA MILLS CONTINUES

Hold Protest Meeting And Demonstrations

(From A Correspondent).

The strike of the women workers of the Reeling Department in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills still continues.

On Sunday morning, a procession of the strikers led by Mr. Nimbkar, Miss Maniben Kara, and Mrs. Ushabai Dange went to Girgaon, to the Cutch Castle, where Mr. A. M. Mehta, the Superintendent of the Mills) stays. The strikers were informed that Mr. Mehta was out, still they kept themselves seated there till the evening, when again they marched in a procession to Chowpatty, where a public meeting was held, presided over by Miss Kara, a Vice-President of the G. K. Union. Messrs. Nimbkar, Dr. Shetty, Babu Rama, A. N. Shetty and Jadhav delivered speeches explaining the strike situation.

A resolution supporting the demands of the strikers was passed.

After the Chowpatty meeting, the strikers returned to the Cutch Castle and held a demonstration for a little time, and then dispersed.

The G. K. Union has not yet received a reply from the Mill authorities to their letter forwarding the demands of the strikers.

MAN & TWO BULLS KILLED

Cart Smashed To Pieces In Collision With Express Engine

MADRAS, March 25.

One man and two bulls were killed outright in the early hours of the morning in a level crossing accident which occurred between Samalpatti and Dassanpatti stations near Tirupattur Junction.

It appears that the Blue Mountain Express bound for Madras was nearing the level crossing gate between the two stations, when a double bullock cart crossed the railway line and the train collided with the cart as a result of which two bulls and a man seated in the cart were killed on the spot.

The cart was smashed to pieces and the cartman received serious injuries and was sent to hospital.

The engine of the train was also damaged and a relief engine was brought to run the train.

As a result of the accident, the Blue Mountain Express and the Mangalore Mail due in Madras in the morning arrived two hours late.—A.P.

RETROCESSION OF C. & M. STATION

No Final Conclusions Yet Reached At Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The conference on the question of the retrocession of the civil and Military station of Bangalor to the Mysore Durbar has not yet concluded as certain points require further discussion.

No final conclusions can be reached immediately as in any case the substatnce of the present negotiations has to be forwarded to the Secretary of State and his views obtained.

Sir Mirza Ismail expects to leave Delhi on Tuesday morning.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL MEASURES FOR MENINGITIS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Mar. 24.

The special meeting of the local Municipal Management Committee was held yesterday in the municipal building to discuss the health problem of the city. The executive officers of the Management Committee were greatly perturbed on reading the news regarding the occurrence of the meningitis cases at Broach, and hence this meeting was specially called to take preventive action. Local medical practitioners were also invited to attend the meeting.

Dr. Vadilal Modi of Ahmedabad narrated in brief the condition of Ahmedabad and tendered some useful suggestions to check meningitis. Local medical practitioners have promised to co-operate in this matter. The Committee has arranged to treat meningitis cases at Dandiya Bazar infectious diseases dispensary. The Committee has requested the District Magistrate to supply some facilities at the civil hospital also. One more case of meningitis occured yesterday in the neighbourhood of municipal buildings. It is deplorable to note that still the sanitation of the city is not improved. Heaps of dust and refuse surround the city. It is necessary to disinfect the whole city and specially mill areas Navadera bylanes, Kanoongovad, the Lal Bazar Khadi, etc. as these places are thickly populated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A serious railway accident took place here. A boy was run over by a shunting engine and sustained injuries in the leg.

KAPADIA'S SHOP RAIDED.

Certain unknown persons raided a Parsi Kapadia's shop situated at Katopou Bazar, and stole cloth valued at Rs. 150. No trace of the culprits is found.

Mon. Danger, the newly appointed head of the French Indian Judicial Services and Mon. Chambou the new Administrator of Karaikal arrived in Pondicherry on the 21st instant from France —(United Press).

Servants Of India Society's Plan For Bihar Relief

Mr. Devadhar Appeals For Funds For Construction Of Model Villages

The following is a brief statement of the work which the Servants of India Society is doing in 'quake stricken Bihar:

Mr. G K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society writes from Patna:

As the members of the Servants of India Society were working in the affected parts of Bihar and as I had the privilege of having a personal talk with His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in connection with the Society's work in Bihar, I came here on the 14th of March after a few days' stay at Calcutta. The Vice-President of the Society Mr. Kunzru who had already made a short tour in the devastated areas, joined me here for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether the Society could or should extend its limited operations of relief taken up rather late with the funds available.

PEOPLE OPTIMISTIC

The people are full of hope that is sustaining them that both the Government and the rest of the country would come to their rescue in the proper time and would give them such help as would go a great way in restoring the normal life of the Province. Some people who understand the situation feel very grateful to the Government of India for the Liberal measure of help afforded by them to the Local Governments with the full sympathy of the Legislatures conveying the general concurrence of the opinion of the people all over the country.

Soon after the dreadful occurrence of the earthquake the Upper India Branch of the Servants of India Society spared Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai for work in the affected areas of Bihar preferably to asist any other non-official organisation already working in the field.

CENTRE AT MUZAFFARPUR

After having met some of them Mr. Bajpai was advised to open an independent centre of work at Muzaffarpur and its neighbourhood for the kind of work that was immediately needed. The following would be some of the forms of relief so far undertaken by Mr. Bajpai and his volunteers:

1. Distribution of a large quantity of new and old cloths collected with the help of the Seva Samithi Boy Scouts from all over India.

2. To help the people for restarting their ruined trades.

3. Construction of temporary huts for those who were without shelter.

4. Supply of direction to the Marwadi Relief Society and coordination of activities undertaken by some of the non-official agencies in that area at present.

5. Introduction of some standardized printed forms for the use of the latter body and later on adopted by the other societies.

6. Supplying of free engineering advice relating to repairs to damaged houses and estimates for constructing semi-permanent structures.

SELF-CONTAINED COLONIES

But what has appealed to the people as I noticed from my talks with several of them at Muzaffarpur is the plan of establishing colonies of a self-contained nature for people dispossessed of their houses to settle in more or less semi-permanent structures with all the social amenities such as schools, gymnasia, libraries and reading rooms, a common Guest House, dispensary—Unani and Ayurvedic—and a small meeting place like a Community Hall for meetings and playiets including Ladies' Recreation Clubs.

At present one such a colony is planned and is nearing completion on a plot of ground placed at Mr. Bajpai's disposal by the Municipality and it is further suggested that the same should be established on a co-operative basis getting it registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act, allowing but to possess more permanent structures in the end with the help of the Municipality and of the Government.

MODEL VILLAGES

Among the various items of relief which the Servants of India Society would like to carry, on now in the future based upon the experience of such work in other areas in the past would be in the direction of promoting the idea of getting model villages started on higher grounds wherever necessary and more or less with the help of a co-operative society or a local Punchayat if there be one in the village. Should the Province as it is feared be threatened with any scarcity of food and fodder owing to the regular floods or famine the Society would like to start relief along reccognised methods of charity on such occasions like cheap grain shops and fodder shops and distribution of medicines.

Lastly, it has been found necessary to start some other work in the rural parts of the devastated areas with regard to which I am at present discussing my own views with several officials and non-officials and representatives of the people engaged in co-operative work which may be published at a later stage. These relate to the vast devastated areas still under water and sands thrown up by the earthquake.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It is for this reason that I would like to appeal to my countrymen to spare some funds for the work which the Society would like to carry on.

Contributions may be sent, if necessary earmarked for various purposes to (1) Secretary, Servants of India Society, Poona, (2) Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Vice-President, Upper India Branch of the Servants of India Society, Allahabad, and (3) Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai Servants of India Relief Camp at Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Countributions thus received would be promptly acknowledged by sending the countributors proper receipts.

TROUBLE IN SIKHERA

Hindus Desert Villages As Protest Against Cow Slaughter

GHAZIABAD (U.P.), Mar. 25.

Disquieting news comes from Sikhera Village, a centre of the Rajput population, near Ghaziabad, where the whole Hindu population with their women and children are reported to have deserted the village, leaving their valuables and the standing crops on their fields behind, as a protest against the orders of the District authorities, permitting cow-slaughter on the Id day.

It will be recalled that the Civil Court, as a result of the litigation held that the practice of cow-slaughter was not customary in that village.

A large Police force have reached the spot to-day.

Telegrams have been sent to His Excelltncy the Viceroy and the Governor of the U.P.

Section 144 has been promulgated in almost all the adjoining villages numbering about 80.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

Baroda State Appoints Expert Adviser

BARODA, March 25.

With a view to proving public with information about industries they may be interested in, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has decided to appoint an Industrial Engineer who will supply all the information without any cost.

It has been provided that though no fees for mere advice will be charged from the public, those desiring the Engineer to inspect plants and machinery, etc., will have to pay fees fixed by the State.—(United Press).

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